SIEMENS
Circuit Breakers
(Made in Germany)
PROTOS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
72, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, 1.

Regd. No. B. 1865

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Air Surcharge 6 Pies

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 164 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AMERICAN
Tapestry
AND
Chintz
CZECH CUTGLASSWARE CURIOS
RAVAL TILES & MARBLE LTD.
QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEHRU SENDS NOTE TO STALIN

MOSCOW, JULY 13 (PTI-REUTER): THE INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW TONIGHT HANDED TO SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GRMYKO A PERSONAL MESSAGE FOR MARSHAL STALIN FROM INDIAN PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU.

AMERICANS HIT BACK HARD

RED RAIL CENTRE PULVERIZED

Major Push On Pusan By North Koreans

TOKYO, July 13. (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN AIR AND BRITISH SEA FORCES HAVE PUNCHED HEAVY BLOWS HOME AGAINST THE STILL ADVANCING NORTH KOREANS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

The American air blow—heaviest to date in the Korean campaign unloaded 500 tons of bombs from nearly 50 Superfortresses on an unidentified rail centre north of the 38th parallel.

An unnamed British ship engaged a shore battery of four 75-millimetre guns at Pyonggang Do an island just off Enchon on the west coast of South Korea and disabled three of them, a Washington spokesman said.

But American and South Korean forces were still forced to withdraw before numerically superior ground forces, taking up prepared positions behind natural barriers, a communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said.

Meantime, American reinforcements daily are reducing the numerical superiority of invading forces, General MacArthur declared.

Front-line American troops were "fighting one of the most skilfull and heroic holding and rearguard actions in history," his Headquarters said, thus enabling a rapid build-up of reinforcements.

Throughout the bitter retreat, American losses were not nearly as great as some frontline reports had indicated. They totalled less than 500, including 40 dead.

GROUND ATTACKS

The North Koreans have mounted two ground attacks which threaten to outflank from the east the main American defence position along the Kum River, frontline reports indicated.

Along the east coast, Communist armour massed for what appeared likely to be a major push on Pusan, seaport for Taejon, temporary capital. Taejon is shielded from the north by the Kum Bulge.

In the centre of the war-torn peninsula, North Korean units struggled across the Han River after a 72-hour battle with South Korean units. One northern division was reported racing southward from there apprently meeting little opposition on a dash which also may menace Pusan.

AMERICANS REST

For the first time in days, Americans today ranged along the south bank of the Kum, 16 miles north of Taejon, were not bearing the invasion's brunt.

Lieut. Roland B Richmond 23, of Fort Riley, said: "This is the first morning on the line I did not wake up surrounded."

In the hot sun some tired GI made their way southward for a rest after days of almost continuous battle. Others chatted around drinking coffee and relaxing a little from the bitter battle they had fought in retreat from north of the river.

It appeared that Communist units north of the Kum had paused before hurling an all-out attack, perhaps in the hope that a pincer movement to the east would make such frontal assault unnecessary.

Heavy bombers and rocket-firing planes went gunning for tanks and carriers, plastered roads from the north and practically cut some advanced northern units off from their supply bases.

Field reports reaching Tokyo indicated the Communist artillery was beginning to feel a shortage of ammunition as the air raiders hacked away at communication lines.

CANADIAN SHIP ON FIRE HERE

BOMBAY, Thursday: The Canadian cargo vessel Haligonian Queen Berthed here caught fire at 9-30 tonight.

After four hours of fire-fighting it was still smouldering although the fire was stated to be well under control.

The vessel carries an unknown quantity of cotton.

POSITION ON 3 FRONTS

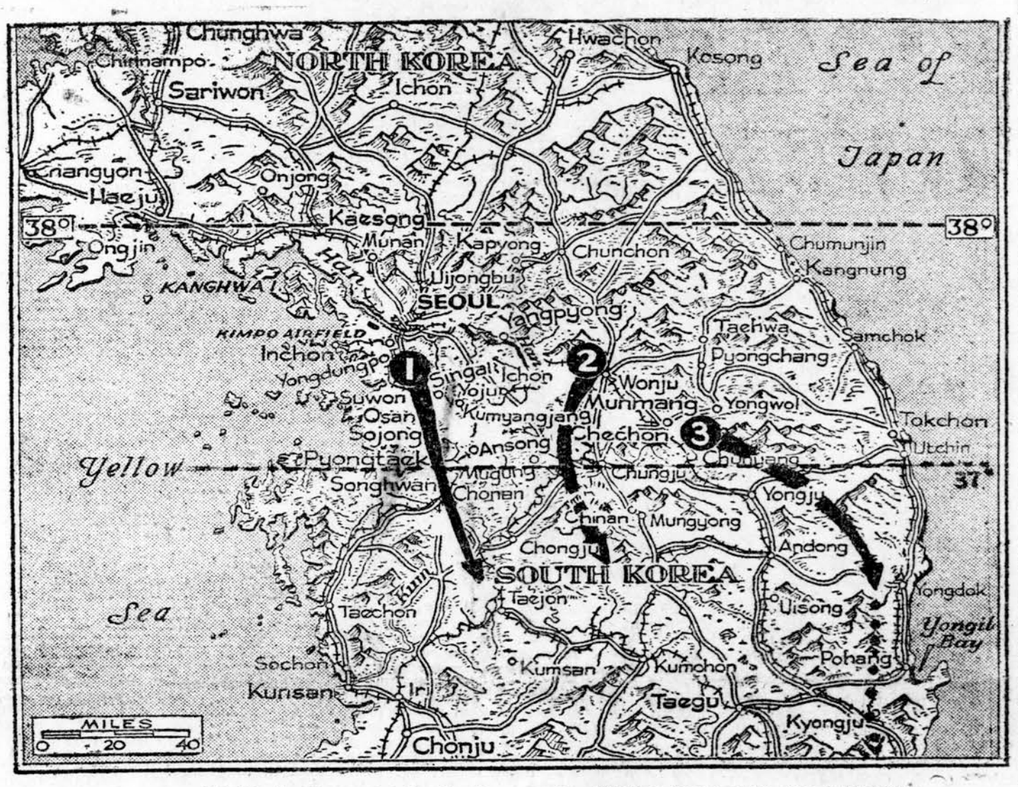
LONDON, July 13. (PTI-Reuter).

POSITIONS of opposing forces in Korea tonight, according to latest reports, were:—

WESTERN FRONT: United States forces digging in south of the quarter-mile-wide Kum River experienced a lull as North Korean forces regrouped north of the river. The Kum is the last natural tank barrier protecting from the north the temporary South Korean capital of Taejon.

CENTRAL FRONT: North Koreans shifting west of the Kum bulge, thrust south across the Han River, pushing South Korean elements from Chongju towards northeast of the Kum.

EASTERN FRONT: Northern forces massed near the coast for what appeared likely to be a major outflanking drive to cut Taejon from its vital supply port of Pusan in the south-east corner of the peninsula.



The scene of battle in Korea, showing the three major offensives launched by the Northerners.

A Prisoner's Tale

LONDON, July 13 (UPI).

THE first group of American war prisoners has been taken to Pyongyang, reports Moscow Radio today.

Moscow Radio further adds: One prisoner, a Captain commanding a battalion of the 24th U.S. Division, told pressmen: "I arrived in Pusan on July 1st and went from Pusan to Suwon where I was taken prisoner in the first engagement. We saw the joy with which the population of the liberated areas welcomed the people's army and understood that we were fighting against the freedom of the Korean people.

"I have now realised that the American imperialists should give up military intervention and not encroach on the freedom and independence of the Korean people."

The new French Government of Premier Rene Pleven won a vote of confidence in the French Assembly by 335 to 226 vote on Thursday.

A New Peace Appeal From Stockholm

Russia Must Help End Korea War, Return To U. N.

STOCKHOLM, July 13. (PTI-Reuter).

NORWEGIAN Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen today urged a new "Stockholm Peace Appeal" which would ask Russia to help end the Korean war and return to the United Nations.

Mr. Gerhardsen who arrived from Oslo this morning asked a Social Democrat youth rally at nearby Skarpnaeck to send out his new appeal which "first and foremost", should be sent to the Soviet Union.

The original "Stockholm Peace Appeal" adopted at a Communist-led World Peace Partisan's Congress in Stockholm last March seeks to outlaw the atomic bomb.

Gerhardsen asked for this four-point appeal to the Soviet Union:

One. To contribute towards putting an end to the war in Korea and inducing the North Koreans to withdraw to the 38th parallel.

Two. To take part in the United Nations work again.

Three. To agree to an effective control of atomic energy.

Four. To contribute towards concluding peace treaties with Austria, Germany and the other countries which have still not had peace.

KASHMIR STRIPS BIG ZAMINDARS

Land Taken Over By State: No Compensation

SRINAGAR, July 13. (PTI).

THE Jammu and Kashmir Government today announced drastic land reforms forbidding landlords owning more than 125 acres of land to retain more than 20 acres for personal cultivation. The areas thus taken over from such landlords will be transferred to the actual tillers of the soil to the extent of their possession in each case.

Announcing this, a communique extraordinary issued today, which is observed throughout the State as Martyrs' Day to commemorate the first political struggle launched by the National Conference on the same day in 1931, says that these measures are being adopted "in accordance with the new Kashmir plan which envisages, firstly, the abolition of landlordism, because such steps would be the pivot of progress, and secondly, land to the tiller, because after the abolition of the class of landlords it will be possible for the first time to satisfy the land hunger of the landless peasant and ensure the efficient working of the land".

The new measures, which will come into effect immediately, affect a large number of individual landlords besides religious institutions like mosques and monasteries.

NOT COMMUNIST

Repudiating the charge that he or his Government was Communist, the Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdullah said here today that unless the "land to tiller" programme was given effect to in the whole of Asia, there would be no peace in the continent adds U.P.I.

Sheikh Abdullah speaking in connection with the "Martyr's Day" programme in Srinagar explained that the average tiller in Kashmir was not in a position to pay compensation to the landlord and so the Kashmir State could not follow the example of Uttar Pradesh in liquidating the zamindari system.

Asking the people to take a lesson from the recent history of China, Sheikh Abdullah said that in China the revolution took a bloody course when Marshal Chiang paid his attention to big landlords only and ignored the problems of kisans and their welfare.

20 Killed In Train Crash

BERLIN, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): A worker train crashed into a goods train near Wildenfels Saxony (Soviet zone of Germany) last night killing at least 20 and seriously injuring more than 50, the East German news agency reported today.

A signalman was arrested immediately after the accident.

Traffic on the line Zwickau-Aue was resumed this morning, the railway authorities in Berlin announced.

The cause of the accident was still unknown and an investigating commission was at work.

The West German news agency D.P.A. claimed late last night that the train's passengers were miners from nearby Soviet-owned uranium mines at Aue. This could not be confirmed from any other source.

BRITAIN DISFAVOURS MALAN'S POLICY

LONDON, July 12 (PTI-Reuter).

Britain reaffirmed in the House of Commons tonigt that it did not favour the South African policy of apartheid (racial segregation).

In a debate on colonial affairs, blind Conservative Member, Sir Ian Fraser, declared that the White man had rights in Africa.

Apartheid was not a new policy of a particular party, though it was a new name.

At this point, Sir Ian Fraser was ruled out of order.

Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies, said Sir Ian Fraser's views were reactionary and not representative of his own Party.

"I would reaffirm that racial discrimination does not play any part in the colonial policy of the British Government," he said.

PROTECTION VIA PLANNING

Mr. Krishnamachari On Fiscal Body's Report

NEW DELHI, July 13 (PTI).

MR. V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Chairman of the Fiscal Commission, told a press conference here today that the Commission felt that a policy of protection gave the best results possible only when there was planning.

Mr. Krishnamachari, who was addressing the conference on the Fiscal Commission's report, said: "Once an industry is included in the plan, it 'prima facie' becomes entitled to protection and the duty of the Tariff Board would be to decide the quantum and period of protection."

He was confident Government would accept the Commission's recommendations "as early as possible."

Today the approach is very empirical and the task of our Commission was to see how the policy of protection should be fitted in with a policy of economic development suited to Indian conditions and aimed at the fullest utilisation of our resources.

"We considered that all our proposals should be based on the objective of avoiding unemployment, under-employment and disguised unemployment. For example, agriculture, practised by 70 per cent. of the population, gives seasonal employment only for about three to four months in a year. Where there is irrigation perhaps agriculture can be practised for six to eight months, but the irrigated area in India represents only about 18 per cent of the cultivated area. Again, a number of people in each family apply themselves to agriculture today only because there is nothing else for them to do. They do not make any notable contribution to the output. When agriculture is rationalised, on a very rough and moderate estimate, one and half million people will be displaced from agriculture in the next 20 years. Added to this every year will be three to four million people, representing the increase in population. You must also realise that in spite of all the industrialisation that has taken place, our industries employ less than three million people in all. This is the magnitude of the problem of providing employment and avoiding under-employment.

"We attach a great deal of importance to cottage industries can afford gainful employment to a much larger number of people than at present only if they are rationalised, if their techniques are improved, if power is given and if the state helps them in many other ways.

"In regard to large-scale industries, our emphasis for the same reason is on what are called labour intensive industries, in which more labour is employed than capital, and we also say that the processes of particular large-scale industries should, wherever possible, be decentralised and conducted in small establishments.

PROTECTION

"Another fundamental point we emphasise is that protection without planning is open to objections. A certain number of industries apply for and are given, protection according to the claims that are made but there is no plan to decide whether these industries are urgent in the public interest or can be started after other industries. On this basis we consider that the cost to the community will be higher than it would be under an economy in which there is planning."

Mr. Krishnamachari said that there was a preponderance of opinion in favour of a planned economy among the witnesses examined by the Commission. Most of them laid down three conditions. Firstly planning should not go down to minute details which they feared, would paralyse initiative and resource. Secondly, they

(Continued on page 7)

A Weighty Report!

NEW DELHI, July 13. (UPI): The Fiscal Commission, which worked for about a year to complete its 365 page report, has cost the public exchequer Rs. 3.80 lakhs in all, the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari disclosed today.

This includes all the expenditure on salaries and allowances of the members and the staff as also the travelling and other expenses.

The previous Commission, which reported in 1922, cost Rs. 3.13 lakhs "in the days when the rupee had a greater purchasing power."

HOUSING IN STATES

Directive From Centre

NEW DELHI, July 13. (PTI).

THE Government of India have requested all State Governments to review their housing schemes and, if necessary, modify them to the extent called for in the recommendations of the High Power Committee on Housing, it is learnt.

The Government of India's orders on the recommendations of the Committee have been communicated to the State Governments.

The Committee had recommended that the various State Governments should explore possibilities of launching housing companies in which private capital would participate along with Government.

The Committee had also recommended that not less than ten per cent of the houses on the new sites earmarked for displaced persons should be constructed by Government at their own expense. Government of India felt that no hard and fast rules could be laid down in this respect and had decided that Government should construct a sufficient number of houses which would attract others to new sites and enable those sites to develop.

Regarding squatters, it has been decided that accommodation for them should be constructed by governments in various States subject to the condition that squatting took place before a certain date which should be laid down by the local authorities according to individual circumstances. Fresh squatting should not be permitted to take place.

War Fever In U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Strong sentiment was reported today to be developing within the administration to speed up the flow of American arms to Western Europe as a result of the Korean crisis.

Some officials were talking of sharply increasing, perhps doubling the present rate of delivery of 1,000 million dollars worth guns, tanks and other equipment now being given to America's Atlantic Pact allies.

Behind the scenes discussions of the state of North Atlantic treaty defences reflect a widespread concern over the total defensive strength of the non-Communist world.

The tense world situation is generating new pressures inside the Government for some degree of home front mobilisation to increase armament production.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna Per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a trained graduate woman teacher interested in child welfare activities for work with hospitalised children. Candidate with teaching experience and handicraft or montessori training preferred. Good knowledge of Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati essential. Salary scale Rs. 100-5-200 plus Rs. 12/8/- compensatory local allowance, Rs. 15/- house rent allowance and Rs. 45/- dearness allowance. Apply immediately stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 8229 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks Graduates, Doctors and Engineers for "terms" apply Kapoor & Co., Employment Agents Cloth Market, Delhi. 1920

Wanted an experienced radiologist well versed in Electro. Therapy to take charge of the X-ray and physical Therapy Department of a private Hospital. Apply stating qualification, age and experience with testimonials to Box No. 1946 care Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. (1946)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Golden Jubilee Session just commenced. Enrol immediately for Specialised Diploma Courses, such as Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Chartered or International Accountants, General Commerce, Gregg Shorthand etc. Morning Classes. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (1951)

Homoeopathy easily learnt Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

"Guide to Health", An 84 page book explaining how to prevent and treat diseases easily, quickly and economically. The book is running in its 16th edition and, as one doctor of repute has said, "It is worth its weight in gold", Send as. 8 in postage stamps. J. & J. Dechane, Hyderabad—Dn. (8167)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted experienced parties to act as Chief Agents on permanent basis in Bombay Presidency on very lucrative terms by a sound and bonus paying Life Office. Apply Box No. 8240 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Agents to Canvass orders for Bhavani Carpets on Commission basis. Apply to V. Lakshmi & Co., Bhavani (via) Erode, S. India. 1957

Wanted Agents for securing orders of our High Grade Pictorial and Novelty Calendars. National Calendar Mfg. Co., Howrah. (8052)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FERTILIZER PROJECT, SINDRI.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates of Indian Nationality for four posts of Steno-Clerks in the scale of Rs. 160-10-330 plus usual allowances as admissible and sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time, and nine posts of Clerks in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-4-125-5-130 plus usual allowances as admissible and sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time. Candidates for Steno-Clerk's posts must be graduates with a minimum speed of 100 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting and must have some previous experience in Government offices or Commercial firms and candidates for clerk's posts should at least be matriculates with a minimum speed of 30 word per minute in typewriting. The posts are, at present, temporary but are likely to be made permanent.

Government servants are eligible provided they apply through proper channel.

Applications stating date of birth, qualifications, experience etc., with copies of testimonials should reach the General Manager, Fertilizer Project, P. O. Sindri, Distt Manbhum (Bihar) not later than the 25th July, 1950. Selected candidates should be prepared to come to Sindri for an interview and test at their own expense. (8221)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

MY CLIENTS have contracted to purchase Survey Nos. 142, 143, 145 and 146 of Ambivli village, Bombay Suburban District. Any person claiming any interest whatsoever in the above should submit documentary proof thereof to me, B. J. Presswalla, Advocate, Shrinath Bhuvan, 27, Picket Road, Bombay 2, before the 20th July, 1950, after which, the purchase will be completed and no claim submitted thereafter will be recognised in any circumstances. (8238)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Under the provisions of section 29(1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, as amended by the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of limits) Act, 1945, I hereby give notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between 15th day of July, 1950 and 14th day of July, 1951, (both days inclusive) wandering in any public place within Greater Bombay may be destroyed and that the destruction accordingly of any dog so found within such period will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

M. M. CHUDASAMA.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th July 1950.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS stating age, experience and qualifications are invited from Medical Graduates with diploma in Tuberculosis and having at least two years practical experience and training in the use of X-Ray outfit for a full time post of a Senior Medical Officer at T. B. Clinic, Delhi in grade of Rs. 500-30-800 with usual allowances as sanctioned by the Committee. No private practice will be allowed. Applications should reach the undersigned by 25th July, 1950.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. (8236)

NOTICE

THE CENTURY SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Receipt No. 2384/1246, dated 21-9-48 for one share No. 22943 issued by the above Company to Mr. J. D. Engineer of Bombay has been LOST or MISPLACED and the said Mr. J. D. Engineer has applied to the company for delivery of the relative share certificate. Any person having any claim on the said receipt should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office at Queens Mansion, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, otherwise the company will proceed to deliver the relative share certificate to Mr. J. D. Engineer.

Bombay, dated 15-7-50.
J. D. ENGINEER. (1965)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap metal lead battery with dust. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 31-7-1950 at 3-00 p.m. (S.T.) (8241)

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1950, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1949.
(2) To declare a Dividend on Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) To elect three Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect a Director who retains office until the General Meeting under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 1st July, 1950, to Saturday, the 15th July, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AGARWAL & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1950.

NOTE:—The Dividend, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable from Monday, the 24th July, 1950, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st July, 1950, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such Shareholders.

To, the SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED. (8234)

AUCTION SALES

A LARGE LOT of E P N S. Ware containing sweet and entree Dishes, Trays, Tea Coffee & Ice-cream sets Fruit Baskets, Beer Mugs, Cocktail Shakers, Butter Pots, Flower Vases Centre Pieces. Baby Sets in Boxes Etc., Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 14th July 1950 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Agents The B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd. the above mentioned goods in different lots.

MENESSE & CO.

Stones Speak; Rocks Reveal Mysteries

HISTORY RE-BUILT AT SUSA IN PERSIA

TEHERAN.

NEW methods of excavation, described here as an "archaeological revolution," now being used at Susa in South-West Persia have completely reversed previously accepted theories about some of the early civilisations which lived in this area.

Susa, capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia was the home of successive civilisations which existed there from the dawn of history.

The new technique was described to me by Dr. Girshmann, Chief of the French Archaeological Mission in Susa.

Explaining that at Susa and elsewhere, ancient towns lie burried one upon the other, forming artificial hills, Dr. Girshmann told me: "instead of digging great trenches through these 'hills', we now uncover each town successively so that no evidence may be destroyed. The new technique consists of cutting through the hill as if it were a gigantic layer cake.

"This method has already yielded important results at Susa where we have been able to identify four such towns superimposed one on the other and to establish with precision the time at which each one flourished. Other towns—how many we do not yet know—still lie buried, awaiting our labours to be revealed to the light of day". Few places in the world have such great archaeological interest as Susa. Identified with the history of oriental civilisation from Ashur-banipal to Alexander the Great, it provides the background for much of the narative of the books of the Apocrypha and Esther in the Bible.

PIONEER

The pioneer of achaeological discovery at Susa was a learned Englishman named Loftus who, in the middle of last century, impressed by the significance of the ancient remains in the area, dug several column bearing an inscriptoin in trenches and unearthed the base of a honour of a certain pythagoras, commander of the Greek garrison at Susa.

Thirty years later, a Frenchman, M. Dieulafoy, arrived with his wife, pitched his tent and discovered the ruins of the palace of Darious the Great.

Thirty years later, a Frenchman, M. Dieulafoy, arrived with his wife, pitche his tent and discovered the ruins of the palace of Darius the Great.

Finally, at the end of 1897, the French Government set up the Archaeological Mission which has ever since pursued its reseearches on the Site of Susa.

Dr. Girshamann came to his present task after twenty years in Afghanistan and at other places in Persia. "After fifty three years' work on the same site,", he says "the Mission at Susa is unique in the annals of this comparatively young science."

The Mission has discovered svidence of human life and activities in Susa which date fom the 4th century before Christ. They lay beneath the accumulation of ruins left by the generations which followed.

From that time until the 13th century of our era, the town was always inhabited. For more than two thousand years it was the capital of the ancient clamite kingdom and later became the capital of the Persian Empire.

DISCOVERIES

The discoveries made at Susa during the past 50 years are of exceptional variety and accuracy. They have revealed, for example, the existence of a prehistoric art of painted pottery so advanced as completely to reverse the ideas of the experts on the vanished vicilisations of this part of the world.

Thousands of Cuneiform texts, some carved on tone, others written on tablets of clay, have enabled philologists to decipher the Elamite tongue the language of an aboriginal race of this region which belonged to a stock neither Indo-European or Semitic.

Nothing was known about this people apart from bibilical references until the Susa Mission began its work. Today, a history of the Elamites, covering over two thousand years, has been written and the lost Elamite Art has been recaptured for posterity.

History lives again at Susa among the ruins whose story is being pieced together.

Today comes hint of some human tragedy in ancient Elam; tomorrow, perhaps, a new chapter in the story of the building of the great palaces of Darius who sent for costly materials and skilled artisans throughout all his vast empire, stretching from Asia Minor to Egypt and India.

But always it is Susa, the City of Darius, which captures out minds most vividly. We can almost people its world again as we look upon the ruins of the prostitutes' quarter, the houses of civil servants and the merchants, and beyond the walls and the most "the City of the Dead" a vast burial ground.

Every year brings new discoveries by the patient, meticulous, painstaking labour of Dr. Grishmann and his colleagues. These men, indeed, make "the very stones speak," force mysteries from apparent trivialities. A tiny piece of broken pottery a stone knife, a crimbling fragment of wall, a small bronze—all these help to reconstruct a bygone era and bring to life again a city abandoned for centuries.

Plans are made, photographs taken evidence, collected, buried town after buried town is uncovered. When one day, the mission reach virgin soil, they will be able to present the world with an unparalleled picture of thousands of years in the history of mankind.

Rights Of Assembly Members

SPEAKERS DISCUSS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Several points relating to the rights and privileges of members and ther committees were made today at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Speakers' Conference at Council Hall.

Mr. K.S. Firodia, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly who presided, declined to make any statement except that much still remained to be discussed and that deliberations will be continued tomorrow, after which a report will be sent to the Secretariat of the Indian Parliament for being incorporated in a Bill to be introduced some time in August.

The other Speakers were J. Sivashanmukhdan Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, the Speakers of the West Bengal Assembly and the Orissa Assembly.

WOOL MERCHANTS TO MEET

Government Ban On Export To Be Discussed

RAJKOT, July 13 (PTI): A meeting of the Wool Merchants Asociations from all over the country will be held in Bombay on July 22 to discuss the situation arising out of the recent ban on export of raw wool imposed by the Government of India.

The Wool Mechants Association of Rajkot, at its recent meeting, passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to withdaw the ban as it was likely to adversely affect the wool trade.

Saurashtra produces 40 lakh pounds of wool annually. The Saurashtra wool used to be exported principally to hard currency areas. The prices of wool have fallen by about 40 per cent with the ban on export from Rs. 4 a pound to Rs. 2-1/2 a pound.

A four-man delegation will attend the meeting to be held at Bombay from here.

Hyderabad Reds Acquitted

SECUNDERABAD, July 13 (UPI): The Hyderabad High Court today acquitted six persons alleged to be Communists and sentenced to capital punishment by the Special Tribunal, Nalgonda. The accused were charged with the alleged murder of Moulana Sahib in a viliage at Nalgonda.

Accepting the appeal, their Lordships the Chief Justice Mr. R. S Naik and Mr. Justice M. A. Ansari, expressed their dissatisfaction in the way their trial was conducted by the Special Tribunal The accused were given only four days to be ready with their defence. It was beyond their comprehension how persons in jail could make defence arrangements in four days, the judges remarked.

Telegraph Notification

Letter telegrams are not admitted by Turkey, Fernando PO, Afghanistan, Perimsamoa (Tutuila) and Iceland.

With immediate effect charges for inward collect telegrams from Japan have been revised as follows:—ordinary two rupees letter telegrams one rupee, British Government rupee one annas four, and Press ordinary eleven annas. The above rates are the cost of fone word.

Columbia administration notifies that Government and bank telegrams only will be admitted in code. Languages admitted are Spanish, French, English, German and Italian.

Empire social telegrams (GLT) are not admitted for Israel.

Cholera Precautions In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, July 13. (PTI).

The Municipal Corporation here has taken all possible precautionary measures to check the spread of cholera in the city The disease, it is learnt, is raging in epidemic from in certain surrounding villages and towns.

Hyderabad Temple Looted

SECUNDERABAD, July 13 (UPI): The Hanuman temple, in Secunderabad, was looted by unknown men last night. All the silver vessels weighing three hundred tolas were found missing.

The police are making enquiries.

Gharrywallas' Demonstration

DEMAND FOR FODDER SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Several "gharrywallas" and bullock cart drivers staged a demonstration in front of Secretariat Building today demanding that the Government should assure them of an adequate supply of fodder in the city.

Special guards had to be drafted to prevent the crowd from getting into the Secretariat Building. A deputation consisting of a few spokesmen of the demonstrators, however, was allowed to meet the Director of Civil Supplies (Fuel).

A spokesman of the demonstrators stated that the cart drivers and dairymen were experiencing an acute shortage of fodder in the city for the last three days as only 20 wagons of fodder were being received in the city against the normal requirement of about 70 wagons a day.

The Director of Civil Supplies is stated to have assured the deputationists that the Government would make adeqate provision for increased supply.

S. S. C. EXAM. Verification Of Marks

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Under the S.S.C. Examination Regulations, an application for the varification of marks must be made within six weeks of the declaration of the results of the Examination. Although this was made known to all heads of schools, it appears that a number of candidates are not aware of this requirement with the result that applications for verification of marks are still being received despite the fact that the last date which was 10th July 1950, has already expired. In order that candidates who were unaware of this requirement may not be denied an opportunity to have their marks in any subject verified, the last date for verification of marks has been extended, as a special case for this year only, to Tuesday, the 18th July 1950.

Applications for verification must ordinarily be made through the Head of the School. However, as a special case, direct applications for verification will also be accepted. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10/- per subject.

Egyptian Consul's Greeting

BOMBAY Thursday

On the occasion of Id-ul-Fitr, the Consult General for Egypt in Bombay presents greetings to all Muslims.

The Consulate General of Egypt will remain open to visitors on Monday the 17th July from 11 a.m to to 1 p.m.

The offices of the Consulate-General will remain closed from the 15th to 18th July 1950.

REDS RAID A VILLAGE

Jewels And Rice Looted

GUNTUR, July 13 (PTI): About 40 persons described as Communists armed with rifles and spears raided the village of Durgi near Macherla, 80 miles from Guntur and shot dead a vilager, according to information received by authorities here.

The raiders carried away from the house jewellery and other articles valued at about Rs. 25,000.

They also raided several other houses and looted considerable quantity of rice.

Questionnaire To Coal Industry

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, July 13.

THE Working Party for coal industry recently constructed by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Industry and Supply is shortly issuing a questionnaire, it is learned here.

The coal production, state-wise and field-wise in 1949 amounted to 2,81,34,032 million tons. The Working Party would like to know whether there was any need for stepping up the production of coal and if so the class of coal and the coalfields whose output should be increased. It would also like to know what repercussions the various hydro-electric projects, proposed or under construction would have on coal industry.

The Government of India have recently promulgated the Mineral Concessions Rules, which have fixed the lease period at 20 years with its renewal for a further period of twenty years, as against the coalfields Committee's recommendation for a 60 years lease period and thirty years renewal period. The Working Party would like to know whether the reduced period would help or hinder the development of coal industry.

The Working Party has also enquired whether, like Germany, only properly trained and instructed personnel should be permitted to go down and work in coal-mines.

A fluctuating Labour force, absenteeism, awards of conciliation boards and Fact Finding Committees, Bonuses and other concessions and surplus labour force are referred by the Working Party on which opinion are invited in relation to cost of production and rationalised development of industry. The Working Party would like to know whether piece-rate basis with a weekly minimum wage would yield better results. "Do you consider whether output is interfered by the agitation by outsiders"? is a question, the Working Party has enquired.

SYSTEM OF PAYMENT

It has also asked whether some system of payment of bonuses to the managerial and higher staff would be an incentive to efficiency in management. Suggestions have been invited for conserving the output of metallurgiual coal and for meeting the reduction in output by this conservation from areas producing non-coking coal.

The per capita output in India is approximately 142 tons for 1947 which is approximately 0.43 (Zero point four three) of a ton per man shift employed. This is regarded very low output and the Working Party has asked for ways and means for increasing the output, say by means of mechanisation. It has further enquired whether there was any support for the view expressed by the Coalfields Committee for an Industrial Finance Corporation to finance the development of coal industry.

A number of questions relate to managing agency system and to the reduction of cost of production of coal. They, inter-alia relate to blocked capital and remuneration of managing agents on which opinions are invited. Another part of the questionnaire relates to the quality of coal. Suggestions have been invited as to whether beneficiation should be done by screening plants, hand picking or coal washeries for the purpose of maintaining a consistent quality of coal of a specified grade. "Do you feel that the present grading of coal done by the Coal Commissioner's Organisation is quite satisfactory and whether grades should be fixed in relation to calorific value, ash contents or moisture or all the three of them" is another question. Organisation of coal industry is referred to in another part of the questionnaire. Opinions are invited on the Coalfields Committee's recommendation for a national coal commission, which would be responsible for the direction, control and development of coal industry.

CENTRAL CONTROL

What is the correct form of Central Control—a statutory body or a mere corporation" is asked by the Working Party. "Whether there should be a unification of control over the coal industry by one Central Ministry instead of by four Ministries at present" is another question. "Whether coal should be under the control and management of Central Government only and all development of new coalmines should be by the Centre and on behalf of a particular state or by the individual states as at present" is another question. Views are also invited on Nationalisation of Coal industry and whether it was a solution of the coal trade.

Problem of marketing, referred to by the Working Party refer to export trade, marketing of Soft Coke slack coal and brick burning coal. The problem of quality of coal is referred again and views have been invited as to how to maintain uniform quality of coal for increasing home and foreign demand for Indian coal. Views have also been invited whether a reduction in Sea Coastal Freight for coal and enlarged dock capacity at Calcutta would facilitate coal supplies to Coastal Areas.

ORISSA CAPITAL SCANDAL

Defective Materials Used

CUTTACK, July 13. (PTI).

Mr. Kunwar Sane, chief designing engineer, Government of India, who enquired into allegations of defective construction of the buildings of Orissa's new capital at Bhubaneswar has sent a three-page preliminary report to the Government of Orissa, it is learnt.

The report is now being examined by the Government of Orissa.

It is further understood that the report agreed with some of the allegations made in the local press and in the Orissa Assembly Congress Party. For instance, the report is understood to have disapproved the use of red metal chips for the reinforced concrete for some buildings.

The enquiry was made at the request of the Chief Engineer of Orissa to the Government of Orissa in November last year.

CURBING CLOTH PRICES

New Distribution Scheme

CALCUTTA, July 13. (PTI): The Government of West Bengal has frozen mill cloth lying with nominated buyers, who used to receive cloth from the mills and then sell through ordinary trade channels. Government is arranging to distribute it through controlled channels to bring down the prices.

Directions have already been issued for the goods to be disposed of in Calcutta through 150 retail shops chosen by the Federation of Retail Textile Dealers' Associations and in the districts through established dealers.

The present temporary measure is designed to meet the immediate situation.

Meanwhile, the Government is considering a scheme for the appointment of a regular chain of approved wholesalers and retailers to distribute the entire quantity of cloth received by Government nominated buyers from mills. The scheme has been discussed with the Central Textile Commissioner who is now in Calcutta and it is expected to be put in operation soon.

DELAYING TACTICS ALLEGED

CALCUTTA, July 13 (PTI): Mr. Atulya Ghosh, a former secretary of the W.B. P.C.C. and a number of other Congressmen have submitted a memorandum to the President of the Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, alleging delaying tactics on the part of the present WBPCC authorities in holding the State Panchayat elections.

COKING COAL FOR MAKING STEEL

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): India's good quality coking coal will in future have to be used for producing steel and not as at present in railway locomotives, Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Director of the Indian Fuel Research Institute, said here yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the World Power Conference under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.N. Iyengar (India), he said India's steel industry would in future probably consume three to four million tons of coking coal a year. This would meet the requirements of two new steel works, together with extensions to the existing steel works at Jamshedpur. The coking coal had hitherto been used for steam raising, he continued. The changeover will be welcome and in the country's true interests.

For the time being the railways which had been consuming 10,000,000 tons a year, would largely if not entirely use non-coking coal.

AGGRESSIVE MOVES IN EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgarian Manoeuvres On Yugoslav Border

BELGRADE, July 13 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" reported yesterday that an atmosphere of "war psychosis" is being whipped up among Bulgarians, Hungarians and Rumanians.

The writer of the article, Borba's correspondent, Betkovic declared that Bulgarian units were heading towards the frontier with Yugoslavia while the Hungarian authorities had introduced what was in effect a state of emergency on their frontier with Yugoslavia and paraded Russian made tanks.

Rumania, he wrote, had declared her frontier with Yugoslavia "a prohibited area" and carried out extensive purges in the interests of security"

AGGRESSIVE MOVES

A similar report was carried on July 9 by the Yugoslav Army newspaper "Narodna Armija" "(Peoples Army") which was quoted by the Belgrade Radio as saying that Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania had begun manoeuvres of "a provocative and aggressive character" on Yugoslavia's frontiers.

The Paper referred to "recent Bulgarian night attacks on Yugoslav frontier posts; Hungary's moving the Yugoslav minority from the border region to the interior; Rumanian measures against Yugoslavs and the parading of Soviet-made tanks and armoured cars along the Yugoslav frontier by all these countries."

Concentration of troops by three countries along the Yugoslav frontier was also reported on July 9 by the Conservative "Svenska Dagbladet" of Stockholm which, quoting a Hungarian source, said that citizens of the three countries were not allowed to enter the frontier area without special permission.

A correspondent of the "Borba" also wrote that members of the Yugoslav minority along the Hungarian frontier have been "arrested under the cloak of creating security, summarily tried, gaoled and never heard of again."

By creating a security zone along the Yugoslav frontier, he said, the Hungarian authorities "wish to make the most of the resulting situation to exert pressure on Yugoslavia. These measures were equal to the proclamation of a state of emergency."

As a result of these measures, he aded, "living conditions for Yugoslavs living in these regions have become unberable."

SHARP DROP IN SHARES

NEW YORK, July 13 (PTI-Reuter). —Reports that Bulgarian motorised units were approaching the Yugoslav frontier yesterday contributed to the worst fall in stocks on the exchange here since American intervention in Korea.

Key stocks fell from a dollar to four dollars a share.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

THE CITIZENS' PARLIAMENT: There will be a debate on "Non-Violence will not succeed" at the Anjuman-e-Islam School at 6-15 p. m. Shri B. N. Anklesaria will move and Shri M.D. Japeth will lead the opposition. Smt. Sulochana Modi will preside.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Adjourned 11th July Meeting of Improvements Committee will be held today at 3-30 p.m. in the Corp. Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study Class on 'Reincarnation" at 6-15 p.m. at J. Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain.

FORD MOTOR STAFF UNION: Meeting at Union Office, Congress House at 6 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of Wards Nos: 31 and 32 at 8-30 a.m. (if there be no heavy rain) and will go round with them in the Wards.

Deserted Villages

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The deserted villages of Parthal and Dudhale, in the Edlabad Peta of the East Khandesh District, will be amalgamated with the inhabited villages of Sule and Changdeo, in the same Peta, respectively, from August 1, 1950. After amalgamation the new villages will bear the names of the inhabited villages.

Tenants' Association

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"The Federation of the Bombay State Tenants Associations has been duly formed; and it has been now working according to the constitution, passed. The Federation aims to ameliorate the condition of the house tenants in the Bombay State. So the several Associations already working in the Bombay State are called upon to enlist as members of the Federation. The tenants in other places where there is no organization of tenants are requested to form such ones and affiliated the same to the Federation so that the tenants' united voice should be effectively reach the Government. The copy of the constitution can be had from the office situate at 17, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS LTD.
LONDON.

All Publications relating to ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, TELEGRAPHIC, RADIO, SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY, AERONAUTIC, COMMERCIAL AND BANKING, A.B.C. CODES 6th and 7th EDITION and all PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS as published by the Focal Press Ltd., London are available from all Booksellers or write and enquire of the Sole Agents.

A.H. WHEELER & Co.,
BOMBAY; ALLAHABAD & CALCUTTA.

ANNOUNCEMENT
BENGAL POTTERIES LTD.,
Porcelain Cups Saucers' Consumers' Retail is 8 as. Per Pair
Please DON'T Pay More
Sole Agents:—
BAWA CROCKERY HOUSE
Ratan Bldgs., Nagdevi St., BOMBAY 3.

HERALD Brand
READY-MIXED
PAINT
Herald paints are of the highest grade—supplied ready for use, they are ideal for all inside and outside work. Available in a large range of attractive shades. Supplied in 4 lb. 7 lb. 14 lb. & 28 lb. containers.
A product of the London Varnish & Enamel Co. Ltd.
THE SIGN OF A GOOD PAINT
*Stockists Everywhere
Trade Enquiries invited to Managing Agents
PARRY & CO. LTD.
P. O. Box 12, Madras. P. O. Box 172, New Delhi. P. O. Box 208, Calcutta.
Bombay Distributors:
GREAVES COTTON & CO. LTD. P.O. Box 91, Bombay.

ACCUSED MUST SUBMIT RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

Court's Ruling In Sholapur Mills Case

BOMBAY, Thursday.

MR. R. H. PARIKH, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today ruled that all relevant documents connected with the Sholapur Mills case should be submitted to the Court by the accused.

The ruling followed the objection raised by the defence counsels to the demand made by the prosecution for the production of the third copy of the statement of accounts beginning from December 31, 1945 to January 30, 1946. Mr. N. K. Pettigara, the prosecution counsel, stated the statement of accounts was prepared in triplicate. The first copy was seized by the police from the Bombay office of the mills and the second from the mills at Sholapur. The third copy was with the accused and he wanted that it should be produced in the Court.

Mr. Gasvala and Mr. Kanuga, appearing for the accused, objected to this as they contended that no notice was given to them and therefore they could not give any definite answer.

The Magistrate observed that he could very well issue a summons for the production of the relevant documents. He held that the accused should produce the statement in the Court.

Examination of Shantaram Ramchandra Datar, Chief Cashier of the Mills, continued. He deposed that on January 10, 1946, the cash on hand was Rs. 82,300 and on the next day it was Rs. 50,000. He said that January 12 and 14 were declared holidays under the Bank Notes Declaration of Holidays Ordinance. On January 15, the accounts showed a cash balance of Rs. 4,26,300. He further submitted that he prepared the statement of accounts of January 11 on the next morning.

The examination of the witness is continuing.

The accused in the case are Ramkumar Srinivas Morarka, Mangesh Divekar and the Sholapur Mills, Limited, who are charged with the alleged violation of the Indian Demonetisation Ordinance of 1945.

TODAY'S RADIO

FRIDAY, July 14.

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Hindi By Radio. 8-15 G. K. Nimkar, Khayal. 12-45 p.m. Tahtrakari. 12-50 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 1-40 Chamber Music. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5 Schools Broadcast. 5-15 T. D. Janorikar, Khayal. 5-30 A. Hameed Khan. Been recital. 5-45 Kusum Shroff and Sisters Prahlad. 6-10 Sangeet Shiksha. 6-30 G. K. Nimkar, Khayal. 7-10 Locals. 7-30 T. D. Janorikar, Khayal. 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-30 Jat Lakhwanu Te. 8-45 Kavi Ane Kavita. 9-15 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 9-45 For the Universities. 10 Hecke Kingdom and His Swing Trio. 10-30 Your Favourite Stars.

VARIATIONS:

7-30 Bhor Bhayee. 8 A. Hameed Khan. 8-45 Sumati Pednekar, L. M. Song. 1 Nalini Mulgaonkar, M. Pad. 1-10 Laker. 1-50 Rangbhoomi. 2-10 G. S. Yellapurkar, Khayal. 5-30 Sumati Pednekar, L. M. songs. 5-45 R. M. Kulkarni, L. M. songs 6-20 Gaon Panchayat. 6-50 Grampanchayat. 7-20 M. L. Sonik. L. H. songs 8-15 Hindi by Radio. 8-30 Chitrapat Srishti. 8-45 Is Mah Ka Geet. 9 M. L. Sonik, L. M. songs. 9-45 A. Hameed Khan. Been recital 10 Jeevan Dan. 10-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar, Khayal.

'Jeevan Dan'

"He sacrificed his life so that others may live" will be the theme of a feature in Hindi entitled "Jeevan Dan" to be broadcast from all India Radio, Bombay, on July 14, at 10-00 p.m. A documentary feature, based on the life of Dr. Ignartz Phillip Sammelweiss, 'Jeevan Dan' can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

BARDOA

7-30 a.m. Swar Vilas. 7-45 Today and Tomorrow. 8-15 Baswaraj Rajguru. 5-30 p.m. Rang Rang Vadliyan. 6-10 Baswaraj Rajguru. 6-30 Village Programme. 7-15 Britainno Kapad Udyog. 7-30 Bhakti Bhav. 8 Mahendra Choksi. 8-10 Locals. 9-30 Baswaraj Rajguru.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Prabhat. 7-40 Tun Kahan. 5-30 Lokgeeto. 5-45 Chiman Taoodhan. 6-30 Krishna Ruksmini. 6-45 Lok Geeto. 7 Lalit ane Venibhai Purohit Krut Geet. 7-15 Desh Pardeshno Kapad Udyog. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Six Locals. 8-5 Rag Shreni. 8-30 Leelani Rojnishi. 9-30 As in Baroda.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

7-45 The George Mitchell Glee Club. 8-30 The Piano for Pleasure. 8-45 BBC Northern Orchestra. 10 Programme Parade. 10-10 Jan Stewart. 10-30 Listeners' Choice. 11 Scottish Magazine. 12 'Me, The Composer, and You. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 Memories of Musical Comedy. 1-30 Fom the Third Programme. 4 Fred Hartley and His Music. 4-45 Jane Eyre. 5 The Idea of a University. 6-45 Merchant Navy Newsletter. 7-45 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. 8-45 Jazz Club. 9-45 New Records. 10-30 The Debate Continues.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 a.m. Book of Verse. 8 Inglistan Ke Dehat. 8-10 Hafta-I-Rawan. 8-20 In Se Miliye. 8-30 Rangbhumi.

CC6 flchH4nC D2SS. jcamf f w ww

RADIO GOA

FRIDAYS

7 a.m. Bill Bailey's Musical Clock. 9 Famous Ensembles. 9-15 Dance Music 9-30 The Stars Sing. 9-45 Keynotes by Carle. 10 Meet the Band. 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Radio Goa Glee Club 11 Concert Hall of Air. 12 Salon Serenade 12-30 p.m. Strike up the Band 12-45 "Pop" Concert 1 Variety Programme. Blue Barron Presents. 2-15 Riders of Purple Sage. 2-30 Negro Spirituals 2-45 Famous Ensembles 3 Concert Hall of Air 4 Indian Film Music 5 Marathi Programme. 6 Candlelight and Silver. 6-30 On Wings of Song. 6-45 Mike Mysteries 7 Hit Parade. 7-30 Music Without Words.

No More Cut In Sugar

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, stated in an interview today, that there was no likelihood judging from present circumstances of any further cut in the present sugar ration of 6 ozs per card in the City of Bombay.

He contradicted the rumour that had been circulated since yesterday, that even the present quantum would be reduced by about two ounces or so.

Government, it was learnt, felt that four ounces would be too little and would do their best to see that their present stocks were so stretched that there would be no need to resort to a further cut.

Bombay's sugar quota from the Centre was hitherto supplemented by local production in the State, and the basis for the rumour was the feeling that the internal sugar production from Bombay State's thirteen factories which made the quota of eight ounces possible, could not now be reckoned upon supplies from this source, having been exhausted, and the next crushing season for Bombay being sometime in December next.

During the next few months Bombay will have to depend entirely on what the Centre doles out.

Imports which the Government of India expect to go in for, shortly are the only hope for easing the sugar position in the country.

TOURISTS EXPERT FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Ennis Groom, travel consultant to the E.C.A.F.E. now in Delhi at the invitation of the Government of India to study and advise tourist amenities, is expected to arrive in Bombay on July 16 on a three-day visit to the city.

Mr. Groom, who was head of the tourist division of the New Zealand Government, will visit Calcutta, Kashmir, Madras, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Mysore to study tourist traffic in these places.

After speding three weeks in Indit, Mr. Groom will visit Pakistan.

BROKE INTO TAILOR'S SHOP

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Producing Mohamed Latif Mohamedali at the Girgaum Court today, the police stated that the accused had broken into a tailor's shop at Hughes Road and removed clothes beloning to customers.

The shop had been padlocked with two locks by the proprietor of the establishment. Next morning it was found that the shop had been broken into and clothes removed, the total value of the articles being Rs. 2,239.

The accused was remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

Widespread Rain Reported

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 13.

Following is the daily weather for the Thursday:

The low pressure area over north Orissa has moved north-westwards and lies this morning over Vindhya Pradesh and the adjoining region. It is likely to merge in the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain. Yesterday's low over Rajasthan lies this morning over Sind and the adjoining parts of South-west Rajasthan.

Rainfall has been widespread along the West Coast, Deccan Gujarat Saurashtra and Kutch, the central parts of the country, in Chhota-Nagpur, West Bengal and Assam. Local showers have occurred in the Punjab (India), and east Rajasthan. Locally very heavy rain has been reported from Saurashtra, Gujarat and the north Konkan.

Forecast valid until the evening of 14th :— Widespread rain will occur in Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, South Rajasthan, the central part of the country, the West Coast, the Deccan Desh and Assam. Rainfall will occur locally in north Rajasthan West Bengal, Bihar and Chhota-Nagpur. There will be scattered showers over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL and gale warning:- Locally heavy rain will continue in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat and the Konkan during the next 24 hours. Occassional gales are also likely along and off the Kathiawar Konkan coast.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st July 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a. m. IST on 13th July 1950:-

Ahmedabad 81 76 0.6 9.7 plus 1.3 Allahabad 93 80 0 5.4 minus 4.6 Bangalore 79 66 0 1.8 minus 2.8 Baroda 79 75 6.1 17.4 plus 6.3 Belgaum 72 68 1.5 9.7 minus 4.9 Bhavnagar 79 75 1.9 9.9 plus 3.2 Bhopal 85 73 0 6.9 minus 6.4 Bhuj 76 1.9 3.8 plus 0.3 BOMBAY 82 75 1.4 25.4 minus 5.8 Cherrapunji 70 65 3.5 161.6 plus 7.5 Cochin 84 74 0.4 35.7 minus 3.8 Cuddappah 91 79 0 1.5 minus 3.3 Darjeeling 64 58 1.1 70.7 plus 82.4 Gwalior 92 80 T 8.0 Gorakhpur 91 80 0 17.0 Gulbarga 88 71 0 5.5 minus 0.7 Hanamkonda 82 74 0.1 6.9 minus 3.1 Hyderabad 81 72 T 6.4 minus 0.3 Indore 87 72 0 5.2 minus 5.2 Jaipur 19 0.2 2.2 minus 3.4 Jamshedpur 89 79 0.2 19.6 Jubbulpore 87 75 0.1 10.1 minus 4.6 Kanpur 96 81 T 4.1 minus 2.3 Kodaikanal 62 52 0 3.2 minus 3.1 Kolhapur 77 70 0.8 5.9 Kurnool 85 73 0 8.1 plus 3.2 Mangalore 83 71 2.4 63.4 plus 7.8 Marmagao 82 75 0.6 45.4 minus 1.0 Mercara 66 62 1.3 33.3 minus 10.8 Mussoorie 70 59 0.7 21.1 plus 3.8 Mysore 78 66 0 2.5 minus 2.2 Ootacamund 57 52 0.2 3.9 minus 5.9 Panchmarhi 75 67 0.2 13.3 minus 5.6 Patiala 87 74 0.6 3.2 Poona 79 72 0.9 4.1 minus 2.9 Rajkot 78 75 2.9 6.0 minus 2.6 Ranchi 84 72 0.5 24.1 plus 8.7 Sholapur 88 74 T 4.2 minus 1.9 Simla 69 59 0.5 22.7 plus 9.5 Surat 84 76 2.1 13.4 minus 1.6.

"Harijan Day"

AHMEDABAD, July 13 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has decided to observe October 1 as Harijan Day to focus public attention on alleviation of the hardships of Harijans.

The Bombay Port Trust authorities have decided with effect from September 1 to raise the rent of cotton exchange godowns from 30 to 50 per cent.

A.C.C. introduces Paper Bags for Cement to meet Jute Shortage

HERE ARE SOME ADDED ADVANTAGES

- Neat, clean and dustless packing
- Absence of seepage and no waste
- Thorough protection from moisture
- Easy to handle—paper bags count 24 to the ton
- Convenient in proportioning concrete—paper bags contain 1 cubic foot of cement each

ACC Cement in jute bags marketed under brand names as heretofore will continue in decreasing supply. These will contain 112 lbs. — making 20 bags to the ton.

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.
Sales Managers of,
THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED.
1 Queen's Road, Bombay

LAUNDRY MARK CLUE TO A MURDER?

Suspect Arrested In City

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A LAUNDRY MARK on blood-stained dothi is said to have given the clue to the police to solve a murder mystery at Dehu Road, near Poona.

On July 3, the Dehu Road Police discovered the dead body of a woman from the premises of a temple of Khandoba situated on the Ram Tekdi hills. The head of the murdered woman was completely battered and the body was in a highly decomposed condition. On searching the place, the police recovered a bag containing a blood-stained dothi, pan, tobacco and other sundry articles.

Examination of the cloth gave the police the clue that the dothi was laundered at Bombay. The Dehu Road Police came down to Bombay and with the assistanc eof the City Police, the laundrywas traced at Duncan Doad. Following the statement of the laundry owner, the Police arrested yesterday one Maruti Maha-Shirke, suspected to be the owner of the blood-stained cloth.

On further enquiries, the Police learnt that the accused left Bombay a fortnight back with the murdered woman, who was his mistress. It was further stated that the accused returned to the city alone.

The suspect was remanded to custody by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court today

Anti-Cholera Precautions

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Apprehending an outbreak of cholera at the time of the coming Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur, the Collector of Sholapur has prohibited the import and sale of mangoes and melons withing the limits of the Pandharpur Municipality and the Kurduwadi Village Panchayat, from July 20 to 31.

JAP MACHINES FOR MYSORE

BANGALORE, July 13 (PTI): Various Japanese cottage industry machines are to be imported into Mysore and popularised among the villagers.

Oil expeller, hand oil pressing machine, job printing machine, starch manufacturing machine, treadle handloom, wire nail machine, Gem clip manufacturing equipment and tin manufacturing machinery are some of the types that will be imported first. It is estimated the cost of one set of all these machines together will be about Rs. 36,000. If these instruments prove popular among the village artisants, the Government intend to buy patent rights and manufacture these simple machinery in the State itself.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOVES

Rs. 28,000 Involved

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Judatsingh Bahadur Singh was arrested today by the Pydhonie Police for allegedly breaking into a godown at Mandvi, and committing theft of cloves valued at Rs. 28,000.

Enquiries to trace the accomplice of the accused are being made.

Mr. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody.

Alleged Kidnapping Of Minor Girl

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Dongri Police arrested Lakshmibai Govind and Chamanlal Luchamal yesterday morning for allegedly kidnapping a minor girl.

The main accused and the girl are still to be traced and enquiries are being made to find their whereabouts.

The accused were produced at the Mazagon Court today when they were ordered to be remanded to custody by Mr. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate.

Hindi Examinations

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rashtrabhasha Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha—Prarambhik, Pravesh, Parichaya, Korid and Rahia will be held on 16th and 17th September 1950. The application Forms with fees will be accepted between 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. till 16th inst at the office of the Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasa Prachar Sabha (Place: Tanker Ville, Fellowship School Compound, Gowalia Tank, Tram Terminus, Bombay 26).

It Is Anti-Social To Allow Large Flats To Lie Idle

SOCIALISTS' MOTION IN CORPORATION

BOMBAY, Thursday.

SOCIALIST members in the Municipal Corporation today pleaded for the requisitioning of sparsely inhabited large flats and palatial buildings in Bombay and the rationing of "living space, in view of the acute housing shortage in the city.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, moving a resolution on the subject, said that the housing shortage has assumed a "menacing proportion" and that the Government have done nothing tangible in the matter except the production of paper plans. As against the target of building 125,000 tenements under their five-year plan beginning from 1947, only about 5,000 tenements have been so far constructed. Judged from the present rate of progress, Mr. Desai said that it would take at least 125 years for Government to solve the problem.

He argued that it was anti-social to allow large flats and palatial buildings to lie idle for most part of the year, while lakhs of people were forced to sleep on the pavements.

Mr. Amulakh Desai seconded the resolution.

Mr. N. C. Barucha said that it was tragic that a Government, which could not build sufficient houses and which used its powers to dishouse middle class people by their requisition orders, could not take any action against the big landlords and princes under the same powers. He stated that until the present Government was thrown out of office, no solution would be found to the problem.

The resolution was rejected by the House, after a Congress member had moved a closure motion. None of the Congress members spoke on the resolution.

Construction Of Wells

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Under the scheme for the construction of wells and repairs to old ones for irrigation purposes, a cultivator is eligible for subsidy for one well only, whether for the construction of a new well or repairs to the existing one. The Government of Bombay has, however, decided not to enforce this condition strictly in the case of private institutions engaged in agriculture for the benefit of rural population, such as Gopuri, at Kankavli in the Ratnagiri District. The Government will entertain applications from such institutions for subsidy for more than one well and will consider each case on its merits.

Protection To Minorities

7-POINT SOLUTION SUGGESTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A SEVEN-POINT solution of the situation arising out of the communal disturbances in East and West Bengal has been suggested by Swami Sambuddhananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Bombay, in a report which he has prepared after a recent on-the-spot study of the situation.

The steps for the solution envisaged in the report are: declaring the Ansars as an illegal body after disarming and disbanding them; prosecuting the culprits of any type of communal disturbance, caught red-handed; restoration of abducted women; restoration of arms to the minorities confiscated by the East Pakistan Government; suitable arrangements for protecting the minorities where they number small; ensuring freedom with regard to culture and education and withdrawal of Arabic script from educational carriculum; and reservation of seats for minorities in the Legislatures and Government services in East Bengal.

DELHI PACT, A RELIEF.

The report further says that the Delhi Pact, which was the only step the Governments of the two countries could take under the circumstances "brought a great relief to millions of oppressed and destitute sufferers gave them the benefit of free movement almost everywhere, particularly, from one province to another, along with their movables without great risk of their being robbed or deprived of the same."

What was most needed at present the Swamiji says, was the work of rehabilitation, and proper publicity of the pact in certain parts of East Bengal like Barisal and Mymensingh through Governmental agencies.

The report also mentioned that the Ramakrishna Mission had already housed about 150 destitute families in Noakhali.

FAIR RAINS & GUSTY WINDS FORECAST

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have fairly frequent showers accompanied by gusty winds on Thursday. The rainfall may decrease on Friday, according to the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

A trough lies over the eastern part of Lower Sind and is causing very bad weather in Cutch, North Saurashtra and North Gujerat. Low clouds and poor visibility have been reported from some places in this area. The rainfall has been widespread in Gujerat, Cutch, Saurashtra and Konkan, with heavy to very heavy rains at some places.

Khandala recorded eight inches of rain during the past 24 hours, Dahanu seven inches, Baroda six inches, Jamnagar four inches, whilst Surat and Broach two inches each.

In Bombay city, Colaba recorded one and a half inches of rain while Santa Cruz and Juhu recorded three inches each.

During the next 24 hours squally weather and gale will accompany the widspread rains in North Saurashtra, North Gujerat and Cutch.

Part B States Finances

NOT BACKWARD, SAYS REPORT

BOMBAY, Thursday: Part B States of the Indian Union (former Indian States neither merged in Provinces nor taken over by the Centre, but continuing as individual units or as groups) are by no means financially backward as compared with Party A States (former Provinces), according to a review of the budgetary position of these States, published in the latest issue of the Reserve Bank of India bulletin.

The review presents the first comparative study of the finances of seven Part B States, namely Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Patiala and East Punjab States Union. The first six of these were financially integrated with India on April 1, and PEPSU was integrated on April 13. (Jammu and Kashmir has not been financially integrated with India).

The need for exercising all possible economy in revenue and capital expenditure in Part B States is as urgent as in the case of Part A States, the review states.

Per capita revenue, expenditure and social services expenditure are all higher for Part B States than for Part A States. This is partly due to the lower density of population in Part B States. There is considerable unevenness of per capita revenue and expenditure among the different Part A and Part B States.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Election On Aug. 26

NEW DELHI, July 13 (PTI).

The Working Committee decided to hold Congress presidential election on August 26. Nominations are to be filed before August 8 and withdrawals made before August 18.

The Committee discussed organisational affairs, including the election procedure as laid down in Article 27 of the Congress Constitution, which puts the final responsibility of selecting candidates to legislatures on the eleven-man Central Election Comittee and not on the provincial Congress Committees.

This point was discussed as, in several States, group rivalries within the Congress have developed on the 'wrong assumption that the provincial Congress Committees could shape the selection of Congress candidates to legislatures".

Mr. Biswanath Das, who was appointed one of the three representatives by the Congress High Command yesterday to deal with election disputes in West Bengal, is understood to have expressed his inability to do the job.

Bombayman Wins U N Essay Contest

NEW DELHI, July 13. (PTI): Mr. Madhav Narayan Madhekar of Bombay Y.M.C.A. is one of the ten winners of the United Nations 1950 essay contest, according to the U.N. Information Centre here.

The others are from Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France Lebanon, Mexico, Sweden and Jamaica.

The contestants were required to write on "Has the rule of unanimity (veto) prevented the United Nations from functioning in the political and security fields?"

The prize is free transportation to Lake Success plus an allowance of ten dollars a day for thirty days. The winners have to utilize this either between August 1 and September 15 or between the opening of the General Assembly and November 30.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, planted a mango tree at Krishna Nagar, Delhi, on July 12. Photo shows the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur pouring water over the tree planted by her in Krishna Nagar.— PIB.

Foot-Board Travel: Fun Or Necessity?

(BY OUR STAFF REPORTER).)

BOMBAY, Thursday.

FOOT-BOARD travel, in former years a sport for the foolhardy, has these days become the recognised mode of travel for most of the millions that use the railway systems that link the island of Bombay with the mainland.

A habit that started during the war years has lately assumed the proportions of a major nuisance, to mention nothing of the danger to life and limb. The death toll is rapidly mounting; not a week goes by without someone or other becoming a casualty of the foot-board.

Each side blames the other, the public clamouring that the railways are entirely at fault, the latter replying that there is a class of person that chooses to travel precariously for the sheer fun of it. Let us look at the whole problem calmly and dispassionately, analyse the causes of the situation, and, instead of apportioning blame, try to find a remedy.

It must always be kept in mind that the local electric systems were designed to carry a load that was less than half what it is at the present time. Every unit, after it has done a certain number of trips, is withdrawn to the workshop for a check-up, and if necessary, an overhaul. The total number in commission at the peak-hour of traffic is 36 units.

This includes Up and Down locals, so the number actually carrying the peak load is far less. From the mechanical point of view, it is an absolute impossibility for the railways to put out further units without running imperfectly inspected stock or units that are due to be laid up for a rest.

LIFE AND DEATH

Now consider the situation in the compartments themselves. When the flow towards Bombay begins in the mornings, from eight onwards the terminal stations of Borivli, Andheri and Bandra become increasingly crowded till the traffic reaches a climax at one p.m. This is the time when twelve, even fifteen passengers are found on the foot-board itself, clinging on for dear life to the centre pole, to each other, to the window rails and to anything at all that gives them the remotest hope of clinging on. When there is the slightest push from the interior of the compartment, the hold of the outside passengers is weakened. It is no great wonder that men fall off. The wonder is that more have not fallen off already.

Inside the compartment, upwards of fifty passengers are found packed like sardines in each gangway. At every station down the line ten men get off and twenty get in. Those that have to detrain either do so by a series of strenuous shoves, or give up an unequal struggle and get over-carried to the next station. Those that are entraining make a concerted rush the moment the train has halted blocking the entrances and insisting on pushing their way in first. In the end of course a few get in and a few remain on the platform to allow passengers to alight. These charitable folk are always the ones left out at the end and either have to board an over-crowded foot-board on a speeding train or be left behind. This is not the exception during rush hour, it is the rule.

'BHONAWALLAS'

The moment the office-going crowd has lessened somewhat, a fresh nuisance appears on the scene. The "bhonawallas" with their long wooden frames rapidly fill up every available gangway not only in the compartments reserved for their use during certain hours, but all the neighbouring compartments besides. With their baskets blocking the doors there is neither entrance nor exit. Everyone has to scramble across, over or through the obstructions.

Later in the day comes the bhayya. He has the habit of occupying a full bench and continuing there deaf to all pleas till someone just as brazen as himself pushes him rudely off it. In the meantime of course, people continue to stand on the outer foot-boards and in the aisles when one man is occupying three or four seats.

During the rest of the day when there is a slight respite, a spate of hawkers descends on the travellers. Whether the gangways are empty or full they always manage to make room for themselves. This goes on through the day till the evening when the whole sorry tale is repeated in the opposite direction.

Now a few salient facts emerge from all this. Firstly it is amply clear that particularly at peak hours, it is not possible to avoid foot-board travel. Secondly it is also clear that at completely slack periods, when there is a plentiful supply of seats available, a certain class of passenger insists on standing on the foot-board, come what may. This is the type of person who deliberately leans far out of the train, tries to touch all the signals as they go past, and generally makes himself a thorough nuisance. Sometimes, too, he falls out. The railway could put a stop to this if it posted a few plain clothes men for surprise checks during slack hours. These are the ones to punish, not the office goer who is faced with the sheer necessity of being on time.

SUGGESTIONS

Further staggering of office hours might be tried, but the load would be lessened very slightly by this. Thirdly the railway should insist on luggage being carried only in the bogies allotted for the purpose. Moreover the cluttering up of the compartments with produce of any kind could be avoided completely if the racks along the sides were broadened by a foot or more. If fixed slightly lower down and at right angles to the wall, they would readily accommodate the milkman's hunda, the Vassaivalla's bundles, and even the large tiffin carrier frames. The railway should see to it that no luggage is left lying around the gangway when there is room for it on the racks.

They should also take effective steps to combat the hawker nuisance. If these steps don't succeed then it means that everyone has to wait until such time as fresh rolling stock arrives, and normal conditions once more reduce the population of the island to manageable proportions.

Refugee Woman Has Triplets

SILCHAR, Assam July 13 (PTI): A refugee woman gave birth to triplets in the local hospital on Saturday last.

Two of them are male. The mother and children are keeping well.

CALCUTTA: The West Bengal Government today characterised as "exaggerated" reports appearing in a section of the press regarding health conditions in the Dhubulia refugee camps near here.

"The death rate in these camps, though regretted, can by no means be considered alarming or even abnormally high", the Government said.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS

Director General of Disposals invites tenders for the appointment of auctioneers to conduct auction sales of Surplus and Salvage Stores belonging to Government all over India on Regionwise basis for a period of six months from 1-9-1950 to 28-2-1951. Names of Regions and the areas covered are shown below:—

1. Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Calcutta.	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.
2. Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.	Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State and the United States of Saurashtra.
3. Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Madras.	Madras Presidency, Coorg, Mysore and United States of Travancore & Cochin.
4. Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Kanpur.	Delhi Province, U.P., C.P. & Berar, Madhya Bharat Union, Greater Rajasthan Union, United States of Vindhya Pradesh, Patiala & East Punjab States Union and Himachal Pradesh.

Particulars of areas of each Region, in each of which a Panel of two or more auctioneers may operate and the conditions of contract are given in the Tender Form. The rate of commission payable to auctioneers will be as per schedule I attached to the Tender Form.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Office of the Regional Commissioner of Disposals of the region for which they intend to tender on payment in cash or by money order of Rs. 10/-/- per set (which is not refundable).

Tender forms should be returned by the tenderers duly filled in and signed so as to reach the Regional Commissioner of Disposals concerned by 4 P.M. on 5th August, 1950, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Auctioneering Contracts."

Issued by

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

NEW DELHI.

Economic Issues: Integrated Approach

FISCAL BODY'S REPORT

Policy Of Protection Gets Prominence

NEW DELHI, July 13.

THE Report of the Fiscal Commission which has been just released marks an important stage in the development of economic policy in this country. For the first time a comprehensive policy document makes an integrated approach to the issues concerned with the place which protection should occupy in the economic development of India in accordance with the directive embodied in the Constitution of India and with the Industrial Policy Statement on April 1948.

The Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-22 was charged with a different and simpler task. It was called upon to examine the most appropriate tariff policy for this country, in an economic setting in which free trade was the accepted policy and in which tariffs constituted one of the most important instruments for the development of industries where for special reasons deviation from the accepted policy of free trade was needed and the growth of particular industries had to be encouraged.

International commercial relations were not yet seriously affected by any major restraints on trade other than tariffs while purposive State action to foster and develop industries was then almost unknown in India. In this economic context, fiscal policy became almost indistinguishable from tariff policy.

FAR-REACHING CHANGES

The far-reaching changes in international commercial relations during the last 25 years and particularly since the 1930's and the no less revolutionary changes in the role of the State in economic development have changed the basis on which fiscal policies have to be framed. In these altered circumstances, tariffs have lost their earlier pre-eminence as an instrument for the regulation of foreign trade and the development of domestic industries.

The problem of protection and assistance to industries has now acquired a far more positive aspect calling for sustained action by the State on a much wider and more complex economic front in accordance with an overall plan of development than the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-22 was in a position to contemplate.

In this changed environment, fiscal policy must be integrally related to a country's commercial policy on the one hand its industrial policy on the other, so that it may "promote the fullest utilization of India's resources without imposing any unjustifiable burden on the consumer."

This is the role of fiscal policy visualized in paragraph 11 of the Government of India's Industrial Policy Statement of April 1948, in pursuance of which the present Fiscal Commission was appointed.

It was left to the Commission to develop this new approach and to work out its broad implications in terms of a planned policy for the development of the country's agricultural and industrial resources and the promotion of its foreign trade. This task the Commission has now accomplished in its 350-page report, which deals briefly with all the relevant problems which have had a close bearing on the Commission's terms of reference.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Commission's terms of reference fell broadly under the following major heads:

(1) **appraisal of the past policy of protection, and a review of the effects of protective tariffs on some major industries;**

(2) **formulation of future policy in regard to the protection and assistance of industries;**

(3) **assessment of the provisions of the Charter of the International Trade Organisation (popularly known as the Havana Charter of World Trade and Employment) and of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;**

(4) **assessment of the provisions of the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939.**

In its report which has been divided into eight books the Commission has dealt exhaustively with these issues. The first Chapter of Book I contains a short analysis of the Report explaining its general scheme and the inter-relations between the contents of the different books and the Commission's terms of reference.

Chapter II contains a Statement of the fundamental economic objectives of the country, based on the provisions of the Constitution and on the Statement on Industrial Policy, 1948.

The point is emphasized that no objective of economic policy that does not attempt to deal comprehensively with the chronic problems of unemployment and under-employment in the agricultural sector of the country's economy will achieve the basic purpose of raising the standard of living of the people, and that fiscal policies must, therefore, be related to this ultimate end.

In this context the need for the formulation of an appropriate population policy and the enlistment of the enthusiasm of the people as a 'sine qua non' of lasting economic progress is duly touched upon.

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC CHANGES

Protection Successful

Book II contains a review of the economic changes that have taken place since the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1922-23 reported, and is intended to be a preliminary to the review of past tariff policy undertaken in Book III.

The result of this review yields the broad conclusion that so far as pre-war tariff policy is concerned "the policy of discriminating protection, within its limited scope, has achieved a fairly large measure of success, and that on balance the direct and indirect advantages to the community of protection to these major industries have off-set the burden on the consumers."

As regards the post-war tariffs, the Commission's views are less conclusive. It is too early, in its view, to assess the results of the protection granted to these war-time industries, but it would seem legitimate to infer that in its judgment the burden of protection of these industries on the consumers has not yet been appreciably reduced.

In Books III and VI, the Commission outlines the future patterns of development which it visualizes in the different sectors of the country's economy, as a preliminary to the examination of the major issues relating to the protection of and assistance to industries.

Consistent with its basic attitude as defined in its enunciation of the objectives of economic policy, the Commission begins with the problem of rural employment, and the need for the rationalization of agriculture, as an essential process in the industrialisation of the country.

The same train of thought underlies a comprehensive analytical study of the place of cottage and small-scale industries in the national economy. This is followed by an examination of the pattern of large-scale industries and foreign trade in two successive chapters.

As the Commission repeatedly emphasizes in course of this Section, it is only against the background of these patterns of development that the problems of fiscal policy can be adequately considered with due regard to the conflicting interests of the different sections of the community.

This new concept of protection leads to the formulation of criteria for the selection of industries based primarily on their relative position in a National Plan for the development of the country's economy.

The Commission, however, recognizes the probability that the National Plan may not embrace the whole range of industrial production and that even if there was no such Plan, industries would need protection.

CRITERIA RECOMMENDED

The criteria recommended for adoption, therefore fall under the following heads:

(1) **Where an approved Plan exists for a particular industry,**

(2) **Where the approval plan does not include a particular industry;**

(3) **Where no approved Plan exist for industry generally.**

An important chapter in Book IV breaks comparatively new ground and deals with the obligations of protected industries and the manner of their enforcement.

These obligations relate to the following subjects: (i) price policy, (ii) production policy, (iii) quality of output, (iv) adoption of technological improvements, (v) provision of research facilities, (vi) provision for the training of apprentices and high grades of labour, (vii) prohibition of anti-social combinations or other objectionable activities, and (viii) the utilization of domestic resources to the maximum extent possible consistent with quality.

The imposition of some or all of these obligations on particular protected industries will abide a careful enquiry by the Tariff Authority, and suggestions are made for periodical review of the manner in which the obligations are discharged.

TARIFF AUTHORITY

Having regard to the enlarged functions that will devolve on the future tariff-fixing authority the Commission considers it essential that its status and efficiency should be raised by placing it on a statutory footing and providing it with a permanent and adequately staffed organisation. To this end it recommends that the reconstituted Tariff-Authority should be manned by men of sufficient standing specially selected for their competence for the functions which they will have to perform and suggests that in future the Tariff Board should be known as "the Tariff Commission."

In Book V, the other factors in economic development besides tariffs are examined. The Commission attaches particular importance to these non-fiscal factors, which in its judgment, would often seem to transcend the efficacy of protective tariffs for developmental purposes.

While it recognises the tariffs as a necessary and in some cases an important tool of industrialisation, it takes the view that the force of competition and the efficiency of production in the highly industrialised countries of the world and the cheapness of modern means of transport have reduced the primacy of tariffs as an instrument of industrial development, and necessitates the formulation and execution of a much broader and more constructive programme by the State than is implied by the negative action of rendering foreign goods difficult to purchase through the imposition of high tariffs.

Among the topics discussed in this Book are the development of capital resources, the problems of industrial management, labour efficiency in relation to economic development and the more important of the tertiary services which provide the foundations of economic development, e.g., transport, communication, shipping, banking facilities, etc.

The positive recommendations under these various heads cover several paragraphs and include two important suggestions regarding the creation of an Indian Economic Service and the administration of business undertakings in the public sector.

Book VI deals with the specific issues about the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939. All members of the Commission except Mr. B. M. Birla recommend the ratification of the Havana Charter provided the other industrially advanced countries of the World led by the U.S.A. and the U.K. do so.

The Commission also unanimously approves of the continuance of the tariff concessions agreed to at Geneva and Annecy, although it recognises their limited value.

In regard to the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939, the Commission recommends the early initiation of trade talks between the two countries with a view to the revision of the terms of the Agreement in order to bing these into line with the changed pattern of Indo-British Trade after World War II.

PLANNING AND PROTECTION

An interesting Chapter in Book VII deals with the inter-relations between Planning and Protection and the need for high-level co-ordination of Government's economic activities in promoting the execution of the country's fiscal policy. An important suggestion for closer administrative integration between the Ministries of Commerce and Industry through the constitution of a Board of Trade and Industry is made for the consideration of the Government. In a concluding Chapter in Book VIII, the objectives and priorities of a short-term economic policy are set out as the basis for a programme of action for the immediate future. The last chapter contains a fairly elaborate summary of the Commission's findings and recommendations.

As has been already pointed out, the Report takes its stand on the economic provisions of the Constitution of India and the Statement on on Industrial Policy of April 1948.

The recommendations contained in it are, therefore, based on the nature of the economy visualised in these documents and the role of the State in the country's economic activities as envisaged in the latter.

Further, in its general approach to the problems of fiscal policy and in the argument of the operative chapters, the Report confines itself primarily to the problems which in the view of the Commission have a long range effect on the formulation or working of fiscal policy and eschews issues of purely temporary interest, though in many sections of its report, it has indicated both short-term and long-term plans for action.

Suggestions in regard to current problems of day-to-day interest do not come in for etailed treatment. In this the Commission has presumably conceived its task to be primarily one of indicating the basis for an integrated commercial and industrial policy, on the foundations of which alone a sound and efficient economic structure can be built.

Post Office Accounts Claims

NEW DELHI, July 13: Claims to Post Office Savings Bank accounts and Postal Certificates standing in the names of persons missing since the partition disturbances will be paid only on production of affidavits and the claimants proving to be the heirs of the deceased depositors.

Menzies Confers With Egyptian Minister

CAIRO, July 13. (PTI-Reuter): Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies last night conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr. Mohamed Salah El Din Bey.

Mr. Menzies gave no direct answer when asked if he discussed the security of the Suez Canal with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, but he replied: "There is hardly any question we did not discuss".

M.S.Patil & Sumitra Nigudkar Surprise The Lewisis

A DAY OF MAJOR UPSETS IN W. I. A. A. BADMINTON

Holders Henry Ferreira And Homi Talyarkhan Beaten In Semifinal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Miss Sumitra K. Nigudker and M. S. Patil,—the seeded pair No. 5—combining beautifully and playing an inspired game caused an upset by convincingly beating the unbeatables George Lewis and Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis—the top-seeded pair—in the semi-final of the WIAA Open Badminton Tournament; while in the other semi-final Henry Ferreira and Miss Betty Farias defeated comfortably their rivals Devinder Mohan and Miss Bebette Saldhana in two straight sets this evening.

The Lewisis could not combine properly and that was the only reason or the cause that they were beaten. The credit goes to M. S. Patil and Miss Sumitra K. Nigudkar for their magnificent play. M. S. Patil's smashing and well placed shots brought him many winners. Miss Sumitra gave her partner a very able support and she too smashed nicely when the occasion demanded. The winners were leading in the first set also; but M. S. Patil was rather hasty to finish the set when the score-board was reading 14-9 in their favour. He mistimed a mid-court smash and again he repeated the same mistake immediately to lose their service.

The Lewisis in their turn made good use of the opportunity and from 9 they took their score to 14 all amidst great applause by the considerate audience; and completely the tally by finishing the first set in their favour at 17-14. It was a glorious recovery.

In the second and the third sets they could not do anything to check their opponents from winning the match at 15-5; and 15-7.

In the other semi-final Henry Ferreira and Miss Betty Farias won a hard fought match in two straight sets at 15-9 and 15-4. The better combination won the encounter though Devinder Mohan tried his level best; but could not succeed to stop them from winning the tie.

In the Men's Doubles semi-final between G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre and D. G. Mugwe and Bala V. Ullal, the former pair surprised the experienced and fancied Indian pair.

In the other semi-final Devinder Mohan and George Lewis made short work of the holders Henry Ferreira and Homi K. Talyarkhan in two straight sets. It was the battle of wits and some fine smashing and good placings was witnessed by the crowd. George Lewis and Devinder Mohan were the complete masters of the situation and annexed the match which was fought at a terrific speed. They won it at 15-2; 15-9.

The following were the complete results of the matches played to-day.

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMIFINALS

M. S. Patil and Miss Sumitra K. Nigudkar beat George L. Lewis and Mrs. Nobina G. Lewis 14-17; 15-5; 15-7; Henry Ferreira and Miss Betty Farias 15-9; 15-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMIFINAL

D. G. Mugwe and Bala V. Ullal beat Gajanan P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre 10-15; 15-3; 15-7; Devinder Mohan and George L. Lewis beat Henry Ferreira and Homi K. Talyarkhan 15-2; 15-9.

FIXTURES FOR FRIDAY, JULY 14

WOMEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL

6-0 P.M. Mrs Nobina G. Lewis vs Miss Tehmi H. Vakeel; 6-30 P.M. Miss Betty Farias vs Mrs. Sunder G. Patwardhan.

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL

7-0 P.M. Henry Ferreira vs George L. Lewis; 7-45 P.M. Devinder Mohan vs Burjor D. Shroff.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. TABLE TENNIS

Nadkarni And Miss Indu Desai Eliminated

BOMBAY, Thursday.

V. M. Nadkarni and Miss Indu Desai—a seeded pair—were surprised by S. J. Balsara and Miss. P Irani in the second round of the Mixed Doubles in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis Tournament this evening. A further weeding out progress was made in the first and second rounds of the Mixed Doubles and as well as in the first round of the Juniors' Singles.

In the first round of mixed doubles, J. Parikh and Miss D. C. Mistry after losing the first game had to fight hard to win the match by annexing the second and third games and won at 13—21; 21—13; 21—19.

V. V. Prabhu and Miss Dhun Munshi were extended in their match by M. Santoo and Miss P. Nunes who claimed the first game. The losers were rather unlucky to lose the match, for they were at match point where they lost the point and the opponents made the best of this opportunity and won it over the extra points.

In the second round S. I. Balsara and Miss P. Irani outplayed the seeded pair V. M. Nadkarni and Miss Indu Desai. Before coming out winners they had to give the second game to their rivals. Balsara and Miss P. Irani won the tie at 21—19; 17—21, 21—9.

J. S. Patkar and Mrs. M. Bharucha had to bring out their best to beat S. V. Gaokar and Miss Jariawalla in three games. It was a hard fought match and in the long vallies Patkar and Mrs. M. Bharucha lasted out to win at 21—18; 29—21, 21—17.

NARENDRA NATH IMPRESSES

BIRMINGHAM, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Narendra Nath of India, won his first round match in the Midland Counties Lawn Tennis Champion ships at Edgbaston here yesterday.

He beat R. W. Carpenter, Britain, 6-1, 6-3.

Nath also won his doubles match. Partnered by K.H. Ip. of Siam, they beat J.M. Gower and E.J. Jackson, Britain 6-1, 6-1.

Russian Women Better World Relay Record

MOSCOW, July 13 (PTI-Reuter)

According to Moscow reports A women's Moscow Dynamo team yesterday eclipsed the women's world and U.S.S.R. records for 800 metres relay (4 x 200) with a time of one minute 40.4 seconds.

The world figures on the books are one minute 41 seconds by a Netherlands team in August 1944.

The same Dynamo team also set a new U.S.S.R. record of 47.7 seconds for the 400 metres relay (four x 100).

RELUCTANT ACCEPTANCE

Australia And Japan's Re-entry To Davis Cup

MELBOURNE, July 13 (PTI-Reuter)

Australia has consistently opposed the re-admission of Japan to the Davis Cup series but Mr. H.A. Pitt, President of the Australian L.T.A. said today that they would have to accept the decision by the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

The I.L.T.F. yesterday re-admitted both Japan and Germany to membership of the Federation.

"Our alternative would be to drop out of the Cup", said Pitt "and we do not intend to do that. After all the Japanese showed before the war that they were good sportsmen as well as strong players".

The re-admission of Germany had not been opposed by Australia.

LA MOTTA RETAINS WORLD TITLE

Mitri Outpointed In Fierce Fight

NEW YORK, July 12 (PTI-Reuter)

Jacob la Motto of New York tonight retained his world middleweight title by outpointing Tiberio Mitri of Italy in a 15-round contest at Madison Square Garden.

The judge's decision was unanimous. Both bovers weighted in at 159 points.

It was a fierce fight, with both men giving and taking plenty of punishment. But there were no knockdowns.

A crowd of 16,.369 paid 99, 841 dollars (£ 35. 000) to see the bout.

Referee Mark Conn voted 12 rounds to three for La Motta. Judge Bert Grant score it 8-7 and Judge Joe Agnello 9-6.

Mitri put up a fine fight against the world champion, but he did not have the blows to really hurt him.

The Italian's fast footwork bothered La Motta in the early rounds, but from the ninth round onward the American got his range and scored repeatedly with lefts and rights to the head.

The Italian took the offensive in the last half of the fight and landed many blows—but he was unable to slow up the American.

Binny Mills In Final Of Bangalore Soccer

BANGALORE, July 13 (PTI)

The Binny Mills Madras entered the final of the Puttiah Memorial Football Tournament for Rangavilas Cup played here today. They beat the Sullivan Police by two goals to nil in a well contested semi-finals.

S. I. R. Enter Semifinal Of Madras Hockey Tourney

MADRAS, July 13 (PTI)

The South Indian Railway from Tiruchi entered the semi-final of the Merry Hockey Tournament here today, beating Muslim Recreation Club by two goals to nil.

Left-inner Rae give the lead to the winners in the third minute of the second half and centre-forward Carr completed the tally in the tenth minute.

The winners meet the Madras United Club in the semi-final tomorrow.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SECUNDERABAD

Small Fields For Tomorrow's Races

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) July 13

The following are acceptances for the Fourth Day of Secunderabad Races to be run on July 15. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (5 Furlongs)

Dahman Ahmad 9-7, Head Worker 8-8, Maha 7-13, Barq Dahman 7-10, Assaf Mahmud 7-6, Mandub al Gharb 7-4 and Rabie al Khair 7-4.

THE MUKARRAM JAH CUP (1-1|4 Miles)

Mosaki Pasha 9-4, Mountain Ash 9-4, Tashrin al Khair 8-8, Burhan II 8-5, Al Ameen II 8-2 and Mahbub Subhi 7-7.

THE DERBY PLATE (One Mile, 1-1|2 Furlongs)

Chocolate Baby 9-10, Ganga Singh 9-2, Sicily 8-13, Battle Out 8-9, New Era 8-6, Jadugar 8-1, The Judge 7-8, Big Idea 7-7, Windsor Lass 7-4, Triumph 7-4 and Royal Boy 7-4.

THE RCTC CUP (Div Two) (Six Furlongs)

Just It 9-4, Smiling Morn 9-4, Gipsy Lore 9-0, Princess of Hindustan 9-0, Florida 8-12, Mayfair Lady 8-11, Dulhan 8-8, Past The Post 8-7, Star of Iran 8-3, Contessa Neuvy 8-2, and Queenie 7-13.

THE R.C.T.C. CUP (Div One) (Six Furlongs)

..Atomic 9-4, King's Parade 9-3, Zedai 8-12, Loyal Prince 8-11, Black and White 8-11, Alma 8-9, Reshone 8-7, Patakha 8-5, Wldad 8-4 and Wedding Day 8-4.

THE RCTC CUP (Div Three) (Six Furlongs)

Gay Count 9-4, Merry Go Round 8-7, Rubayat 8-7, Miss Prestige 8-7, Harlem Day 8-6, Little Prince 8-6, Blue Flame 8-6, Padshah Begum 8-6, Chandrashekhar 8-4, Cold Shoulder 8-3, Dauntless 8-2 and Sweet Bee 8-2.

THE BANGALORE PLATE—(Six Furlongs)

Golden Memory 9-4, Shahistah 9-3, My Chance 9-1, Win Again 8-13, Belle Syme 8-11, Davi Dayal 8-9, Al Kajora 8-6, Aerex 8-5, Traitor 8-0, and Happiness 7-7.

Races selected for the treble event are numbers three, five and seven.

RASHID'S AND GOAN'S SHARE TWO GOALS

Mediocre Soccer At The Cooperage

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rashid Sports Club who fielded a scratch side featured in a 1—1 draw with Goan Sports Club in the second leg of the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this evening.

Rashids were playing without the services of Arknathan their regular custodian hardworking centre-half Shanker and the "brains" of the team Kuppuswamy. It is no wonder then that Goan Sports were able to snatch a point from them.

Before giving details of play, comment must be made on the refereeing of V.M.S. Mani which was without exaggeration third rate. This "whistler" seemed to be completely ignorant of soccer rules. He surprised the crowd and the players by several of his decisions. Once pulled up a Goan player for "worrying" the opposing custodian who had collected the ball. At another stage, he pulled up another Goan player for a "foul" when it was obvious to every one that his tackling was above board.

The standard of soccer was mediocre. In fact the game was as dull as the weather with occasional bright patches; and the fact that the referee was unable to supervise such poor fare added to the disgust of the spectators.

Coming to the game itself mention must be made of the fine performance of hardworking Gabriel D'Costa who obtained the equaliser for the Goans and Dass, Rashid's diminutive custodian Hussain also played well for Rashids, but was too often inclined to sacrifice effect for fancy play.

Rashids went into the lead late in the first half through Janki who scored off a pass by Trelarna. Exchanges in this half were even, and Janki wasted chance by heading wide before he netted as mentioned above.

On resumption of play, the Goans were all over their opponents and equalised through Gabriel D'Costa who netted with a powerful well-directed shot from about thirty yards in the tenth minute. The Goans were unlucky not to score another goal. They had two chances of doing so, but Dass was equal to the task and saved twice from Franklin D'Souza.

The teams were:—

RASHID:—Dass; R. Lobo, S. Prasad; Murthy, Raphael Hussain; Trejarna, M. Dass, Verghese, Chintla Janki.

GOANS: L. D'Silva; J. D'Souza, Vaidya; G. D'Costa, T. Game Coutinho; Mendis F. D'Souza, M. Fernandes, Rebello C. Vaz.

Referee:—V. M. S. Mani.

WRESTLER GAMA STARVING

'Partition Has Hit Me', He Says

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 13: A report from Lahore says that Gama, the world famous wrestler and champion of over a thousand wrestling bouts all over the world, who has taken abode in Pakistan, is literally starving due to lack of patronage.

Qualified by his solid achievements in the field of international sports to be classed amongst half-a-dozen world renowned figures, Gama is today living in obscurity in a small hut on the bank of river Ravi about five miles from Lahore. He ploughs a three acre plot of land alotted to him to eke out a miserable pittance.

In an interview, Gama said: Partition has hit me hard. My application to Pakistan authorities for allotment of something to keep my body and soul together was first rejected but after a hard struggle, I was alloted a small garden of Beris which yielded an annual income of Rs. 300. I am only 63 and if I could get the proper Khoorak, I should like to throw a challenge to re-establish my claim to the world championship in wrestling.

WEST INDIES DECLARE AT 682 FOR 2 WICKETS

Berry (121) And Tompkin (74) Help Leicester To Score 307 For 4

LEICESTER, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): With Everton Weekes only ten short of his double century, the West Indies decided to continue their innings this morning, and after adding 31 to the overnight score of 651 for 2 wickets, they declared the innings closed. Weekes meanwhile reached his 200 runs. The Leicestershire batsmen put up a gallant fight, and with a century by Berry, who scored 121, the home team put up 307 runs for the loss of only four batsmen when the stumps were drawn for the day.

West Indies declared their first innings closed today when they had carried their overnight score to 682 for two, an addition of 31 runs without further loss.

Weekes was given the chance to complete his fifth double century of the tour, and this he did—his stand with Worrell reaching 340 by the declaration. This is ten runs short of the West Indies' record by the same players against Cambridge.

Weekes's 200 occupied 168 minutes, and each of the two stars hit one six and 24 fours.

At lunch the total was 64 for one. Tompkin, who had outpaced the stolid Berry, had scored 34.

At tea: Leicestershire were 170 for 3 in reply to the huge West Indies total.

Leicestershire continued to make a sturdy reply after tea, and by the close they had put on 307 for the loss of four wickets.

Jackson reached his 1,000 runs for the season and in the last half hour was punching the bowling freely.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Marshall c and b Sperry	188
Alan Rae b Jackson	26
Worrell not out	241
Weekes not out	200
Extras (byes 18 1-byes 6, wide 1, no ball 2)	27
TOTAL (for 2 wkts) declared	682

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 95, 2 for 342.

Bowling Analysis

Sperry 34-0-171-1; Wooler 28-6-103-0; Walsh 21-1-133-0; Jackson 9-3-24-1; Balmer 16-1-79-0; Lester 20-0-122 0; K. Smith 3-0-23-0.

LEICESTERSHIRE (First Innings)	
Berry c and b Valentine	121
Watson c Goddard b Jones	10
Tompkin c Rae b Marshall	74
Palmer b Ramadhin	9
Jackson batting	55
Lester batting	18
Extras	20
Total (for 4 wkts)	307

Fall of wickets: 1 for 13, 2 for 142, 3 for 169, 4 for 268.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, July 13 (PTI)

Following are thee results of today's matches played in the first division football league:

Mahommedan Sporting two, Dalhousie nil.

George Telegraph one, Aryans nil.

Indian T. T. Team For Singapore

MADRAS, July. 13. (PTI).

A representative Indian Table Tennis team would visit Singapore during the first fortnight of September to play a series of exhibition matches as well as an international contest there, stated Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujan Honorary Secretary, TableTennis Federation of India, in a communication.

The Selection Committee of the Federation would meet shortly to select the personnel of the team.

Arrangements are also being made for the Indian team to visit Australia and New Zealand on an exhibition tour. The detailed programme will be finalised before the end of this month.

COLLEGIANS MERIT FULL POINTS

Indian Football League And H. V. M. Cup

BOMBAY, Thursday.

St. Xavier's College confirmed views that they are fast turning out to be one of the foremost sides at Parel this season when they got the better of Greater Bombay Police by three goals to nil on their home ground.

The youngsters full of enthusiasm to improve their game set their heart in it and though the Policemen tried to exert pressure still they came out with their neat passes and nearly perfect understanding. Neville D'Souza has earned the reputation for being the sides chief marksman. The College defence leaves nothing to chance and their method of playing up field upsets the opposing forwards.

Greater Bombay Police were the heavier side and tried hard to make an impression but they played mediocre soccer.

The Collegians opened their scoring in the first session through Melville D'Souza and they crossed over with this advantage. In the second period two more goals were added through Neville D'Souza and Joe Noronha.

Earlier at the same venue, in the H.V.M. Cup Football Tournament Globe "B" Trounced Lightning Sports to the time of six goals to two. Figueredo and Luis scored twice, Gangaram and Noranha once each. D'Christian and O. Sampeys scored for the losers.

There were no games at the G.I.P. Railway Ground this evening.

13th Cabinet For France

RADICAL FORMS GOVERNMENT

PARIS, July 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Newly elected French Premier Rene Pleven yesterday formed his Government, the 13th post-liberation cabinet.

M. Pleven, 49-year-old near-Radical retained as Foreign Minister Popular Republican, Robert Schuman, author of the Steel and Coal Pool Plan.

Socialist Jules Moch, "Strong man" Interior Minister of the 1948 coal strike, becomes Minister of National Defence in accordance with the Premier's policy declaration that France could not remain neutral.

M. Pleven, Pre-war Lawyer and London businessman, was one of General de Gaule's chief advisers during the world war. He became Minister in the Degaullis' post-liberation administration.

He has formed his Government after a crisis of 19 days since the overthrow of Popular Republican Georges Bidault's 9-month-old cabinet on June 24.

The subsequent cabinet of Radical Henry Quielle formed on July 1 lasted three days.

M. Pleven ended the crisis by uniting on an agreed programme the Centre and Leftwing parties forming the so-called "Third Force" to hold the balance between the Gaullists on the one hand and the Communists on the other.

A NEW MINISTRY

The new Government includes for the first time a Ministry of the associated states of Indo-China, the Republic of Vietnam, and the kingdoms of Laos and of Cambodia formerly handled by the Ministry of Overseas Territories.

The new Government has 33 members—eleven Radicals and near Radicals, four Moderates, nine Popular Republicans and nine Socialists.

Programme For Next Election

BRITISH LABOUR DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): A draft Labour Party programme of the next General Election in Britain was discussed by a meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party here yesterday.

The programme was provisionally shaped at a secret meeting of Government and Party leaders in May.

The National Executive recognised that developments in Korea may complicate tentative plans for election timing.

It is believed in some quarters that Parliament instead of proroguing its present session for summer recess on July 28, will merely adjourn until October.

ONLY NEXT YEAR

This procedure would enable Members to be recalled immediately if the need arose for an emergency session. Prime Minister Clement Attlee is said to consider that an appeal to the country need not take place this year.

Lord Beaverbrook's Imperialist "Evening Standard" said last night that leading Conservatives believed the Government still aimed at an election in November this year, but added that the Korean War might have a bearing on the ultimate date.

The Conservative "Evening News" said an election was more likely early in 1951.

The National Executive is now agreed on the preliminary draft of the programme. It will be finally approved at a meeting later this month and submitted to Labour's National Conference in October.

COMMONWEALTH MUST SHARE RESPONSIBILITY

A Common Foreign Policy Urged

LONDON, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): Australian Defence Minister, Eric Joe Harrison, declared here yesterday that Commonwealth countries must share responsibility for foreign affairs and pool their foreign policies.

He told a meeting of the English-speaking Union: "I believe, and I can find nothing to shake this belief, that if this Commonwealth is to be made to work—and we must make it work—then the Commonwealth has to forget its several parts and realise that this tight little island can no longer shoulder the responsibilities of the far-flung outposts of the Empire and that every part of the Commonwealth which goes to build up the integral whole must share equally the responsibilities".

That could be done only by co-ordinating foreign affairs to obtain the same continuity of policy as there was in defence policy.

INCREASING FLOW OF U.S. CAPITAL

Bill Before House Of Representatives

WASHINGTON, July 12. (PTI-Reuter): The American House of Representatives today approved a Bill providing limited guarantees from Government funds for private American investments abroad under Prseident Truman's Point Four programme.

The Bill authorises the Export-Import Bank to set aside 2,590,000,000 dollars for guarantees to American investors against certain risks.

It is intended to increase the flow of American capital to the world's under developed areas.

I.N. SQUADRON LEAVES PENANG

PENANG, July 13, (PTI): The Indian Naval Squadron last evening bade farewell to Malaya after about a month's goodwill cruise in Far-Eastern water.

The majestic Penang hills in the background of the channel between the island province Wellesly provided a colourful feature as the squadron in formation slowly moved out towards the straits on the way to Nancowry in the Nicobar Islands.

Rear Admiral G. Barnard, Rear Admiral Commanding the Naval Squadron told the P.T.I. correspondent: "We have had a most warm and generous welcome in all Malaya and what we have particularly appreciated has been the welcome extended to us by all sections of the people, Chinese, Europeans, Malays and Indians. They have all been very helpful and hospitable to our sailors at every port.

"We leave with happy memories of a beautiful country and the friendly people who live in it."

RUSSIANS HOLD UP MAIL WAGGONS

BERLIN, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): The three Western Allies in Berlin are considering protesting jointly to the Russians at continued interference with mail waggons between West Berlin and the British zone, it was learned here yesterday.

Russian zonal police acting on special instructions last night again ordered the uncoupling of waggons carrying mail from Hanover in the British zone to Berlin.

SOUTH KOREANS FIGHTING WELL

WASHINGTON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Secretary of State Dean Acheson told a press conference yesterday that South Korean troops, now regrouping after setbacks under tanks and heavy artillery attacks, were giving a "good account of themselves."

There had been no defections from the South Korean armies and their morale was nigh, he said.

The Secretary of State rejected a suggestion that South Korean troops were not conducting themselves with the same enthusiasm for their Government as North Korean troops were showing the Communist Government.

New U.S. Commander In South Korea

TOKYO, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker Commanding-General, Eighth Army, has assumed command of ground forces in Korea with effect from midnight last night and has established a command post in South Korea.

Lieutenant-General Walker commanded the 26th American Army Corps which liberated the fortress town of Metz in Eastern France, in November 1944. He was appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Robert Eichelberger as Commander of the American Eighth Army in Japan in August, 1948.

India Requests For 5-Day Tests Against M. C. C.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM FOR INDIA TO BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK?

MR. ANTHONY S. DE MELLO, Board of Control, said here his discussions and negotiations

LONDON, July 13. (PTI-Reuter): President of the Indian Cricket today that he had now completed with the M.C.C. at Lord's.

Mr. De Mello added that he had submitted a draft itinerary for the M.C.C. tour in India in 1951-52 which included five tests each of five days' duration. He had also requested five four-day tests for the Indian tour of England in 1952.

The arrangements he had suggested for the tests were:-

M.C.C. in India New Delhi, early in November 1951, Bombay, mid-December. Calcutta, Christmas Week. Kanpur, mid-January 1952. Madras, mid-February.

India in England Tests at Trent Bridge, Lords, Old Trafford, Headingley and The Oval.

The fixture card on this tour will also include a two day match against Indian Gymkhana at Osterley (Middlesex), a three day match against the Irish Cricket Association in Dublin and a three day match against a Dominion Eleven in Lancashire.

Mr. De Mello would not comment on the composition of the second Commonwealth team to tour India next winter, but said he hoped to be able to make a statement next week after the announcement of the England team to meet the West Indies in the third test at Trent Bridge.

Mr. De Mello said that in addition to the Commonwealth team's test match at Kanpur, a three day match had been allotted against the Governor's Eleven at Lucknow **before the first test match.**

A RECORD IN RECORDS

LONDON, (PTI-Reuter): British racing motorist Alan Hess, credited with 149 United States motoring records, believes that he now holds more such records than any other man in the world.

Mr. Hess was one of four drivers who took part in two attempts on American records stages by the Austin Motor Company in April 1949 and

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. B. E. S. T. vs. G. I. P. (Harwood League Second Division)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-35 p.m. Goans S. C. "B" vs. Indian Navy "B" 5-35 p.m. Rainbow "A" vs. India Culture League "B". (Harwood League, Division Second).

G. I. P. iRailway Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's "B" vs. Asbestos Cement, 5-30 p.m. New China Mills vs. M.E.I.S.C. (Indian Football League, Division Second).

BADMINTON

W. I. A. A. Club House

6 p.m. Women's Singles semifinals 7 p.m. Men's Singles semifinals.

TABLE TENNIS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

6 p.m. Women's Singles quarter-finals followed by Women's Doubles first and second rounds, followed by Men's Singles quarter finals.

The Bombay Chronicle

FISCAL PLANNING

The Fiscal Commission which was set up on 20th April 1949 under the chairmanship of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has produced its report in something like record time. Strictly speaking this was the second fiscal commission in India, the first having reported nearly thirty years ago. One of the terms of reference of the Krishnamachari Commission specifically asked it: "to examine the working of the policy of the Government of India with regard to protection of industries since 1932 when the last Fiscal Commission reported." The finding of the second fiscal commission on the policy of the first is very interesting and it is about as appreciative as any commission sitting thirty years ago under a foreign government could ever have wished for. Says the Krishnamachari Commission: "Our finding is that so far as the pre-war tariff policy is concerned, it can be claimed that the policy of discriminating protection, within its limited scope, has achieved a fairly large measure of success and that on balance the direct and indirect advantages to the community resulting from the protection granted to the major industries which received it have offset the burden on the consumers".

All deliberate policies of protection tend to be of the sort called discriminating, as there is no inherent virtue in supplying crutches to a weak person unless it be in the hope that he will soon develop enough strength to do without them. In this sense the policy of our present government is in essence one of discrimination. The statement on industrial policy made by the Government of India in April 1948 contains the following reference to tariffs: "The tariff policy of Government will be designed to prevent unfair competition and to promote the utilization of India's resources without imposing unjustifiable burdens on the consumer." Defensive and discriminating protection can hardly be better described and in view of their general appreciation of the underlying policy it is not surprising that the Krishnamachari Commission has not much to add to the technical aspects of fiscal policy. That the tariff board, raised to the status of a tariff commission, should be a permanent body with independent, and not representative membership, is a very welcome suggestion and only confirms the lessons of past experience. A much more important and constructive recommendation of the commission is that the tariff commission should keep the working of protection under normal review and that it should be under a statutory obligation to submit a triennial report on the same.

These aspects of the Commission's work by themselves did not, however, justify its labours, which were really directed towards two new features of the situation which did not obtain so prominently under the earlier regime. Soon after the cessation of the second world war an international organization for the promotion of freer trade was set on foot and India found itself installed into its counsels and in some respects burdened with its recommendations. It was thus necessary to define the fiscal policy of the country in relation to international obligations. The recent unbalance in the country's economy has always been recognized as a justification for any special steps taken by our government to safeguard our interests. The commission is conscious, however, that in more normal times we may find our discretion unjustifiably fettered by membership of the International Trade Organization. Like practical men the commissioners, with the exception of Mr. B. M. Birla, recommend that if the other leading countries such as U.K. and U.S.A. ratify the trade charter India should do the same.

For our part we feel convinced that without losing our freedom of action it is possible to retain the membership of international bodies in good faith, provided we do not on any issue mislead our friends to expect more from us than what we can legitimately offer. Isolationism is the last thing that a country like India which hopes to have friendly cooperation from all states should ever desire. The commission has not shown much readiness to enter into detailed or analytical inquiries on points raised by their discussion regarding merits of policy. Thus on the subject of tariff concessions, which would really merit a very detailed and authoritative inquiry, the commission subscribes to the commonsense formula: obtain concessions abroad for things in which you face competition, and give preference to capital goods. It is, however, encouraging that as far as they go the commission's recommendations regarding our attitude towards international contacts and agreements are made in a spirit of expansive and constructive co-operation.

In a sense the most significant part of the commission's report is that which does not concern the fiscal aspect of policy. There really has been no serious difference of opinion for some time as to what our tariff policy should be or how best it should be administered. The dovetailing of tariff policy with the general policy of economic development was the really crucial issue, and while the fiscal commission cannot by itself be expected to say the last word on the subject what they have to recommend is deserving of the most careful and appreciative consideration. There is hardly any subject of economic policy on which the fiscal commission has not expressed an opinion, which in most cases confirms to the policy adopted by government after mature consideration. In respect of one specific term of reference government are not likely to derive much positive assistance from the commission's labours. Whether protected industries should have any specific obligations and if so how should they be enforced are important questions to which not only the government, but also the long-suffering tax-payer and the consumer will like to have a reassuring answer. The commission content themselves with saying that the relevant statutes should have non-justiciable clauses bearing on the obligations of protected industries. The device of non-justiciable declarations followed by our constitution-makers seems to have secured a following in unsuspected quarters. The explanation may be found in three of the members of the commission also being members of the Constituent Assembly.

The commission is on very strong ground when it urges the claims of agriculture to be considered as a basic industry and when it advocates the need for instituting a recognized scale of priorities in our economic objectives. The commission has also done well in recognizing the limitations of fiscal measures as aids to economic policy, and the membership of its chairman, Shri Krishnamachari, of the Planning Commission, may be expected not only to secure for the commission's report a better hearing, but also to carry to that commission the rich store of information and experience gathered by him. As a general survey not only of the purely fiscal but also of all the important aspects of our economic policy the report of the Fiscal Commission is bound to interest members of the Planning Commission.

Thought For The Day

Use thy time as thou wouldst a doubtful companion: extract the good and avoid the evil. Avail thyself of the few opportunities of improvement in his company, and use thy discretion so that thou mayest suffer no injury from thy association with him.

—YEDAYA PENINI.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Sir Arnold Duncan McNair, of Britain and the Canadian Judge, Mr. John Read dissented from the majority opiinon that South Africa was obliged to submit reports and transmit petitions from South-West Africa's 300,000 inhabitants to the U.N.

—From report of the International Court's judgment on the South-West African case.

* * *

Addressing a press conference at Madras, Shri Asoka Mehta, the newly-elected General Secretary of the Socialist Party, said, "The failure of the Congress Party has taught us, and must teach us, profound lessons."

Without meaning any offence, may we venture to say "Amen"?

* * *

At the same Press Conference, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan said, "There is nothing much that we can do to save South Korea nor can we do much to stop this small local conflagration from engulfing the whole world. At least we can raise our voice."

Let us shout, Ready? Now all together, One, Two, THREE—but what?

* * *

In a B.B.C. broadcast Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan declared "we have been implementing faithfully the commitments we entered into, but Pakistan and India have still many unresolved difficulties and, in fact, serious problems."

Many, many. How true.

* * *

"We have" Mr. Liaquat Ali further said, "no other desire except to live on the friendliest terms with India ....."

Spiced occasionally by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's—er—more striking pronouncements.

* * *

Washington: The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Daen Acheson, warned tonight that aggression against Yugo-Slavia would be of the utmost seriousness.

Sorry, we forget what we were going to say.

* * *

Addressing the U.N. Little Assembly Nationalist China's Dr. Tsiang declared that the Korean problem was really the same as the Chinese problem.

Dr. Syngman Rhee being about the same as Generalissimo Chiang kai-Shek? H'm.

* * *

WEIGHT OF U.S. ARMOUR

—Headline.

For the present cimparatively feather.

* * *

Brussels, July 12: Thousands of workers in Charleroi, Southern Belgium, started a 24-hour "warning" strike today against the move to restore provisionally-exiled King Leopold to the throne.

Royalists of Belgium would rather have the stoppage of Belgium itself than have their king stop where he is.

THE TASKS OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

By M. R. Anant

THE GOVERNMENT has been vehemently criticised in recent months for its plentiful output of paper plans and signal failure to achieve anything concrete. Unfortunately for the Government as for the governed this output of paper schemes and popular criticism of Government have tended to feed on and stimulate each other.

It is necessary to cry halt to this vicious process and start an era of constructive endeavour away alike from vacuous planning and carping criticism. Such an attitude implies the discovery of the root of the problem, the correct diagnosis of our economic ailments. The cure would then be easier.

Our troubles began, or rather we became acutely aware of them, with the end of the Second World War. Scarcities of various kinds have been bedevilling the country since then. This was rightly attributed to a low level of production of all commodities essential to life. This naturaly led to laying increasing emphasis on the purely productive aspect of the problem. It was assumed as an axiom that the problem of increasing prices under the impact of the war-born inflation would gradually liquidate itself and a stable equilibrium established at no distant future.

SHORT-TERM POLICY

Hence the main orientation of Government policy has been in the direction of tackling problems of production in each industry as they arose. It was a calculated policy not to look beyond one's nose. In such a context economic controls appeared to be merely of incidental rather than fundamental import, their rationale being judged preeminently on pragmatic grounds.

Illustrations of this policy are many. Take the food problem which has been accorded top priority by the Government or the cloth problem. Self-sufficiency in food is meaningless unless it is set in the context of ability to pay for one's quota of food. But it is well-known that large numbers of our countrymen cannot afford a full daily meal, not to talk of a balanced or adequate diet. Thus a drive for self-sufficiency is sure to produce an exportable surplus and that would be a new problem for us with its impact on our farm prices and agricultural economics as a whole.

Another instance is the problem of cloth. Owing to a variety of reasons after the war output of cloth appreciably declined leading to scarcity, high prices and black-marketing. Textile output has no doubt improved and has also been supplemented by imports, but recently mills have been closing down on the plea of cotton shortage. But as far as cotton is concerned, only a long-term agricultural policy, including allocation of the available land surface for cultivation of various crops, can solve this scarcity. If we wish to attain self-sufficiency in food as well as produce a large part of our requirements of cotton and jute probably we will have to resort to intensive cultivation of the latter in selected areas. It should be remembered that we are not only cultivating food crops, including food-grains, sugar, condiments and spices, fruits and vegetables, but also non-food crops of great commercial and industrial value such as oil seeds, drugs and narcotics, dyes and tanning begetation and fodder.

Unless these crops continue to be cultivated, some of them more intensively than hithertofore due to the partition, and unless, 'pari pasu', more and more fallow land is reclaimed for cultivation, not only will our exports suffer, but more importantly our industries will not obtain essential raw materials at present costs in which already the element of transport is not negligible.

LAND UTILISATION

This problem of land utilisation is minor relatively to other more difficult problems which confront Indian agriculture. We have varying tenures of land ownership and holding, most of them of feudal origin and exploitative and predatory in character. This gives rise to social collisions on a large scale diverting people's energies from constructive to destructive channels. We have to redistribute our land surface so as to create the widest possible stakes among the agricultural community consistent with the most competent utilisation of the gifts of nature. This should also be done in a manner as not to encourage the flight of resources from agriculture to other pursuits, for agriculture should now be given first priority in all schemes of economic reconstruction. In this connection the question of co-operative and collective farming should be given an extensive and earnest trial.

These problems of land utilisation and ownership are only the first links in a long chain of problems. In their general technical aspects, these problems are soil conservation and enrichment through natural manuring and artificial fertilisation, rotation of crops and anti-erosion measures, irrigation, animal husbandry, afforestation, a practicable degree of mechanisation of tillage techniques and methods and the creation of uniformity in agricultural conditions and practices.

RURAL PROBLEMS

In its general human and institutional aspects, the agricultural problem includes rural sanitation and education, rural credit and finance, storage and marketing of farm products, the land revenue and farm price policy of the State and the question of the needed correspondence between the agricultural and industrial sectors of the national economy.

These problems cannot be tackled one by one or in appropriate bunches. The lines on which they should be dealt with are now pretty familiar and beyond controversy. But there is need for a division of efforts between official and unofficial agencies of reform with points of contact between the two. After intermediaries have been eliminated, the two parties on the scene will be the Government and the agriculturist. Hence the latter needs to be organised with a view to stimulate collective popular effort and initiative. This would take away from the Government a large part of its burden, leaving it to concentrate on its own allotted tasks in greater peace and to better purpose.

Unless the Government has a long-term agricultural policy properly encased in an over-all economic plan, it is not possible to solve these problems nor to give the people the confidence and grit required for the great task of lifting the country up from the present morass. What is the underlying purpose of such a plan?

LOW PURCHASING POWER

The fundamental problem in this country, as in other under-developed countries, is, beyond question, the chronic and invisible unemployment and under-employment of vast masses of people, and therefore of low purchasing power which sets the limits to expansion in production and renders the purpose of equitable distribution nugatory in import. Urban unemployment, of which we hear so much, is only a small part of this staggering problem and is partly also its indirect effect. What makes this chronic and disguised unemployment so formidable a barrier to progress is that it defies exact mathematical measurement and is difficult to grapple with.

To this problem is proximally related the questions of capital formation, of technical skill and training, of geological investigation and statistical organisation. To this problem is also related the psychological and social shake-up which alone can enable us to readapt our ancient culture and civilisation to modern conditions.

This approach postulates a complete abandonment of the present orientation of state policy based on short-term and piecemeal solutions of immediate problems. The grow more food campaign will continue to fail unless we grapple with the entire problem of our agriculture, no matter whether we have to start off from humble beginnings. Similarly, it is equally futile to aim at increasing the production of sugar, cloth and other commodities without removing the restrictive and cramping factors that are fundamentally responsible for low production such as low purchasing power.

The first step in this reorientation of policy is to stabilise and settle the present population in its present territorial, functional and numerical location treating it as a static equilibrium. By thus virtually freezing the human factor it could be rendered relatively constant or non-variant. This calls for an educational and clinical attack on population growth and a simultaneous control over inter-zonal migrations. Thus can be established a functional equilibrium as a first step towards economic prosperity.

SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

We have to provide work to the surplus rural labour in such a manner that the additional work would be complementary to its current agricultural operations. The so-called surplus of rural labour is not a mathematical quantity which will lend itself to be transferred to urban conditions without leaving deleterious effects on agricultural out-put. This should be done under conditions increasingly more scientific and modern aimed at a progressive rural industrialisation.

Products of the highest artistic excellence are being still produced by the village craftsman and artisan, though on a small scale for want of official encouragement or co-operative development. In India such products have only a limited market but they would fetch a high price in foreign countries where the standard of comfort is higher. Our permanent trade missions in foreign countries can expand their sales by exhibitions and the like. The 'Pattamadai Mattress industry and the far-flung artistic potterly industry are only a few illustrations. Vast numbers of people can be engaged in small-scale industries and handicrafts whose products can be improved upon qualitatively by setting up requisite official agencies charged with the function of supplying them raw-materials, cheap credit, encouraging the marketing of their products in the rural areas themselves and 'by a calculated policy of excluding from the rural markets urban substitutes of equal quality and price.' A commission should be set up to explore the full possibilities of such a drive for encouraging small-scale industries and its recommendations promptly acted upon so that each rural zone may have an appropriate cluster of rural industries, existing as far as possible on a self-sufficing basis and, if need be, on a subsidised basis to begin with, and supplying established rural needs.

POWER FOR RURAL INDUSTRIES

Rural electrification is also an urgent task, for it will set in motion medium-scale rural industries operated by mechanical power. As a necessary complement to this scheme there is also need of large machine tool and spare parts manufacturing factories which may conveniently be located in some urban zone. They will be able to supply the requisite machines, spare parts and tools for rural handicrafts, small-scale and medium-scale industries.

Thus the first step in the drive for greater industrialisation becomes clearly marked. The new industries would in the first instance be primarily performing a function auxiliary to rural needs. To a certain extent these industries, together with river valley projects, would absorb the urban unemployed and also provide a great relief to middle-class unemployment whether in rural or urban areas in the newly created fields of rural finance, marketing and so on.

CAPITAL FORMATION

The problem of capital formation would thus be reduced to its specific proportions—that is to say, financing the new complementary industrialisation drive adumbrated

Continued on Page 7

FRANKLY SPEAKING

South-West Africa

We wish we could wholeheartedly congratulate the International Court of Justice on its decision in the matter of the claims of South Africa to the mandated territory of south-West Africa. It has decided that South Africa must accept compulsory jurisdiction of the Court on questions connected with mandates. It has also ruled that the international status of South-West Africa has not lapsed with the end of the League of Nations, that the United Nations is entitled to a say in the disposal of South-West Africa's future no less than has South Africa and that South Africa was obliged to submit reports and transmit petitions from South-West Africa's inhabitants to the United Nations. South Africa has been put in its place in relation to the International Court of Justice and it has also been barred from annexing South-West Africa outright. To that extent the Court's judgment is very welcome. We also welcome the declaration that the U.N. is competent to receive reports and petitions. But where does the final controlling authority, therefore, sovereignty, lie in respect of South-West Africa, its present and its future? If the United Nations cannot impose its Trusteeship—over a territory, be it noted which is regarded as having "international status" and, therefore, constituting an international responsibility—and if it can do no more than just read reports and petitions, what is there to prevent South Africa from doing everything—literally everything short of formal annexation—in and to South-West Africa, however tyrannical and outrageous it be? South-West Africa is, in the final analysis, either an international responsibility or it is not. The Court has left that question unsettled exposing thereby the territory and its inhabitants to the abominably racial and exploiting mercies of White South Africa.

Telling The French

An article by Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, Secretary of the Foreign Depart of the A.I.C.C., in the "Karai Mail" draws attention again to the future of the French Colonies in India. Chandernagore's decision to merge with India did not come as a surprise to the French but they are straining every nerve and using every trick in their bag to see that the referendum in the remaining four French colonies goes in their favour. In Chandernagore it was the pro-merger group which was in power but in the rest of the colonies the French have their own men in control who will see that by terrorising and bribing the vote will go in their favour. Dr. Rajkumar points out that, if we concede the French claim that the referendum in French India is an internal affair, the referendum is as good as lost since there can be no fair referendum under the auspices of the French Government. Fair referendum can be only possible if it is held under joint Indo-French auspices and supervision. If the French do not agree to this and regard the referendum question as an internal matter and hold it on their own, then India must inform them that it is an unilateral decision and we are not bound by the results. In such circumstances, Dr. Rajkumar says that the agreement of June 1948 becomes invalid and India should be free to tackle the problem in any way she liked. As the French seem to be rushing matters, it is time New Delhi told them where they got off.

Congress And Litigation

The decision of the Congress Working Committee that Congressmen cannot have recourse to Courts in Congress electoral disputes, while necessary from the point of view of organisational discipline may lead to wrong conclusions being placed by interested parties. There are circumstances that will lend plausibility to suggestions that if office-bearers of the Congress and Congressmen otherwise wielding power have nothing to fear they need not shrink from facing court action. And it is these circumstances that the Congress Working Committee must urgently tackle along with the imposition of the ban on recourse to courts. Grievances of Congressmen against those in power very certainly exist; they are only too tragically genuine and too obviously a fact to be ignored. Not only Congressmen, but also and in a far greater degree the good name, prestige and high principles of the Congress itself are both involved in these grievances and are both entitled to the redressal of the grievances. Attempts of Congressmen in power to influence and even openly dictate elections in order to bring their own yes-men, friends and relatives may be sought to invested with virtue—appearance of unity for instance. But they are a measure of corruption and, we suggest, indiscipline, so serious that it must engage the attention and energy of the Congress High Command as much as rebellion and ordinary "indiscipline".

Sugar Is Sweet

Human nature is strange. If you tell a man that he could be worse off than he is today, he immediately sits up to take notice and support the status quo. Many an agitation has been sidetracked this way and many a politician has hoodwinked the people by such tactics. Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Food and Supplies, has assured the people of Bombay in a special interview that the sugar ration will not be cut down further. It was only reduced last Monday from 8 ozs. to 6 ozs. and but for a scare in a couple of city papers, nobody would have thouhgt that the Government would dare to cut the ration any more. Any way those journals have provided an opportunity for Mr. Dinkarrao Desai to show what a determined fellow he was. He has almost said that the next cut will come only over his dead body and he will see that the present stocks will be so stretched that there would be no need to resort to a further cut. The alarmed people of Bombay would support this champion of their ration of 6 ozs. and forget the last cut. A precedent has been laid in the technique of getting unpopular measures accepted by the people.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Tenants' Association Election

"We fimly believe that the elections for the Managing Board of the Tenants' Association held on 18-6-50 are unconstitutional and illegal. We objected to the method of election of the Managing Board of the Association on the General Meeting of 18-6-50. The resolution passed duly last year lays the system of nomination. Yet by a presidential ruling, the right system was set aside, and elections were carried out according to the will of the President against the constitution. Those who voted in the meeting were not all members. We objected to it, but by a presidential ruling, the elections were carried out, as president pleased. Under these circumstances we declared a walk-out with many others. The president even refused to take a note of our walk-out. The so-called Managing Board thus elected is quite illegal in our opinion, and has no right to function.

Under these circumstances, we have asked the President to hold election in the just and constitutional way. We declare that the so called Managing Board and its office bearers are not legal or rightful representatives of the Tenants and we request The Tenants, The Govenment, The Municipality, The Federation of the Bombay Tenants' Associations and the public not to accept the so-called Managing Board. The legal elections of the Managing Board will take place in near futunre. Meanwhile the old Managing Board and the Office Bearers are the constitutional representatives of the Tenant Members of the Association."

—J. M. MEHTA,
—C. K. KAMDAR,
General Secretaries,
Bombay Tenants Association.

Indian Neutrality

It is almost a fortnight, that the conflict in the Far East began. We heard the apologies of Soviet Russia and U.S.A. including the supporters of both. Our Government too had done its bit in concurring with the verdict of U.N. India still maintains that it is 'Neutrality', which is rather very unconvincing. She interprets that her neutrality could be understood provided the two blocs and the conscientious world at large recognises that she is supporting South Korea against N. Korea instead of alleged intrigues, designs and power politics of the two Big Powers. In other words, the world has to forget that this conflict is not the attempt of Russia and America to entrench the differing Ideologies.

But let us not make a mistake about the intentions of these two powers. To be realistic, we have to recognise that U.S.A. is equally expanionist in its outlook as the Soviet Russia is. And to believe and propagate that Russia is interested in the freedom of N. Korea is as false as the pretensions of "Almighty Dollar" to liberate S. Korea. But we are certain of one thing, that Russia is defending to guard an Economic Structure with restricted political freedom, whereas America is trying to save a political structure where economic slavery of many is the heritage of the past centuries.

It is now to be seen whether the 'Have-Nots' would give priority to this political concept which promises bread or economic freedom, which ultimately ushers political freedom. The immediate need of Asia is bread and not sermons on democracy, culture and so on. Let not the ruling circle of Asia forget that as long as the political domination of Asia is continued by European powers, the majority of the coloured people can never enjoy full freedom, in the sense of economic independence, without which political freedom is a sham show.

If India has the right to demand the withdrawal of Britain, Portuguese and France, Viet-Namese too have the indisputable right to ask the 'Imperialist France' to 'quit' their country. France is not only an aggressor in Viet Nam but in India too. Non partisan conscience of the world cannot rconcile with the attitude of U.N. on this issue. There is unity among European members when the aggression concerns them. I wish that India will not be a camp follower of either Dollar Imperialism or Soviet Exapnsionism. This type of neutrality won't do. Let us assert our neutrality in the true letter and spirit of the word, without fear or favour.

—JOE PEREIRA.

Vanaspati

It should be noted that the public has missed the point of Izzatnagar experiments on mice which became blind when fed on a diet of rice, small quantities of protein, and vanaspati. The true significance of these experiments is that 'if pure ghee is substituted for vanaspati the mice would escape blindness.' The blindness is simply due to complete absence of vitamin A from the above mentioned diet. Now pure ghee does contain vitamin A (& D) derived from milk. Hence addition of ghee would prevent occurrence of blindness and benefit in other ways as well. It must be remembered that ours is a poor country where an overwhelming majority of people subsist on grains and vegetables only, and very few can afford milk or butter in adequate quantities. In the past a poor man could add a little ghee to his diet. But thanks to Vanaspati manufacturers he is being deprived of this.

As regards countries like Denmark Holland, which are being cited as consuming large quanties of vanaspati, it should be noted that these people also consume considerable quantities of butter and eggs etc., which in fact form their staple diet. Hence they escape evil effects of hydrogenated oils.

Considering these facts government should abolish this industry in the public interest.

—MURTUZA ALI.

Nagpur.

RS. 20 LAKHS RESETTLEMENT LOAN TO ORISSA

4,400 DISPLACED FAMILIES WILL BENEFIT

NEW DELHI, July 13. (PTI).

THE Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has announced a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Government of Orissa for the resettlement of 4,000 families of displaced agriculturists and 400 families of rural artisans from East Pakistan.

The amounts would be utilised in giving "food loans" to the displaced persons to enable them to maintain themselves until the next crop is ready on their lands, and to provide funds for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements etc.

The Government of India have also sanctioned another scheme for the resettlement of 100 displaced families of fishermen from East Pakistan on the four shores of the Chilka Lake in Puri District of Orissa.

Each family would be allotted a quarter acre of land and in addition given loans for the construction of accommodation, purchase of boats and nets and for mainatining themselves for the first three months. Yarn of the value of Rs. 50 would be provided to each family to enable it to weave nets in spare time to supplement its income.

This scheme would cost Government about Rs. 72,000.

The Government of India have sanctioned another loan of Rs. 7,53,000 for the resettlement of over 500 agriculturist families on land in Saurashtra. These families originally belonged to Sind and have been living in refugee camps.

EDUCATION GRANT

CALCUTTA: The West Bengal Government has received this week a grant of rupees ten lakhs from the Centre for the promotion of primary education among displaced students from East Bengal. The money will be utilised in expanding the existing 375 Government sponsored primary schools in the State and opening 125 more such schools on a bigger scale this year.

At present about 33,000 displaced students are receiving primary education in the existing schools, which are situated around refugee camps and colonies. This number is expected to increase to over 60,000 when the new schools start functioning.

"A Lackey's Zeal"

MOSCOW: The Soviet weekly New Times today accused Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan of showing "a lackey's zeal" in the service of Anglo-American imperialis.

"Liaquat Ali Khan is apparently preparing to assume the role of estate manager in the Anglo-American imperialist struggle against the national liberation movement in Asia.

"But the readiness of the Pakistan Premier to serve American imperialism can have for Pakistan extremely important and very sad consequences"

Attempt To Loot Temple

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 13: A daring attempt to loot a Jain mandir was made in Rajpur area of the city when some dacoits tried to break open the safes. The dacoits however failed and had to be satisfied with some cheap ornaments. of the value of Rs. 250.

Stop Press

NEW DRIVE

MacArthur's Headquarters in Korea, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): South Korean troops on the central front were forced to give ground today as two North Korean divisions launched a new heavy drive, a headquarters spokesman said adding that there had been "intense fighting".

CAMPAIGN OF TRUTH

WASHINGTON, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman asked Congress for 89 million dollars to launch a "campaign of truth" against Communism throughout the world.

SOUTHERN EXECUTIONS

MacArthur's HQ. in Korea, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): Twelve hundred Communist "security risks" have been executed by South Korean police since the outbreak of the Korean war, Kim Tao Soo, chief of South Korean police confirmed today.

DANIEL MALAN DEFIANT

Won't Submit To Hague Court

JOHANNESBURG, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Prime Minister. Dr. Daniel Malan, declared today that the Union was not prepared to submit to the "grossest intervention" in its internal affairs or in those of South-West Africa.

He was commenting in an interview with the pro-Government newspaper, Die Transvaler, on this week's decisions of the International Court at The Hague on the status of the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

In the absence of a properly reasoned basis, the declaration of the International Court must appear to the ordinary man as a bundle of contradictions, he said.

On the one hand the Court declared firmly that the Union of South Africa was not obliged to place South-West Africa under trusteeship. But on the other hand the Court declared that the United Nations had powers over the territory little different from those formerly invested in the League of Nations.

"In other words, the United Nations is coolly slid into the vacant place of the old late principal, the League of Nations, possibly with somewhat increased powers", the Prime Minister said.

"SCOTT AFFAIR"

As a result, the unsavoury Michael Scott affair can easily be repeated in future. That can easily amount to the grossest intervention in the internal affairs both of South-West Africa and the Union.

"We are not prepared to submit to such a state of affairs."

(The Reverend Michael Scott is the missionary who was given a hearing, in spite of official South African protests, by the United Nations Trusteeship Council at the last session of the United Nations. Mr. Scott told the Council that he represented native peoples of the territory and presented a petition on their behalf favouring trusteeship for the territory and opposing its incorporation in the South African Union.)

BRITAIN TAKES PRECAUTIONS

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Defence Minister Emmanuel Shinwell assured Parliament here yesterday that Britain had taken the necessary precautions "within our resources to prepare her armed forces for any foreseeable emergency".

"The situation is one of grave anxiety. We are taking all possible precautions", he said in answer to a question. He did not reply when asked if the Government had contemplated any special rearmament measures.

Mr. Shinwell pointed out that present preoccupation in the Far East would "not be allowed to impair our vigilance in other areas where our vital interests are involved".

Britain had been doing everything in her power to develop in co-operation with her friends and allies, a system of collective defence he said.

OBLIGATIONS

"Our defence preparations are of course determined by our obligations to the United Nations, the Commonwealth our partness in the North Atlantic Treaty and the Brussels Treaty and towards those other friendly countries with whom we are in treaty relations.

"Within this frame-work, we are building up United Kingdom forces which are best calculated to serve our need and within the limits of our resources to equip them as rapidly as possible with the latest types of arms and equipment".

INDIAN REDS AND KOREA

Polit Bureau To Decide

CALCUTTA, July 13. (PTI).

The three-man Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of India is expected to meet about the third week of this month to decide the Parey's line of action regarding India's attitude to the Korean War, the "Statesman" reported yesterday. The venue is not mentioned.

Meanwhile, disruption in the party, which began some months ago and was accentuated by an editorial in the Cominform organ on January 27 attacking the former General Secretary, Mr. Randive's "adventurist" tactics, continued, the newspaper added.

The paper said: "The constitution of the Central Committee has come under fire especially in West Bengal, where there is almost a revolt against the party. A deputation of West Bengal members to Mr Rajeswar Rao, the new General Secretary, failed to resolve differences within the Party and its work in this State is practically at a standstill"

The new Central Committee consists of nine members, four from Andhra and one each from Assam, Kerala. Ahmednagar, West Bengal and East Pakistan. The present Polit Bureau consist of Mr. Rajesh war Rao, Mr. Bires Misra and a member from Andhra now forming the party's brains trust.

"The Central Committee has issued a circular to all party members, directing to revive mass movement in the town and countryside by fraternising with Leftist parties, to build up a "democratic front" and to put the movement in the agrarian areas "on the rails of armed struggle", as in Telangana.

LACK OF MONEY

For lack of support the financial position of the party has become precarious, the newspaper added. Collection of subscription gradually dwindled and expenses had to be cut down. Even whole-time members had their monthly allowances reduced from time to time and some did not receive payment at all. Several whole-timers refused to do any work without payment. There were instances of misappropriation of party funds and a trusted courier is reported to have disappeared with a large sum of money kept for disbursement

TIGHTER CLAMP ON NEWS

Movement Of U. S. Troops To Korea

WASHINGTON, July 13. (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army and Navy have ordered tighter security on information about the movement of troops and supplies. The announcement came after Congress protests that too much was being told about steps to build up American strength in Korea.

The Navy said it would not attempt to conceal self-evident information but would conceal sailing dates and names of ships and units from Hawaii westward and to a certain extent would conceal movements from the mainland.

The Amy said it would not permit identification of units oelow Division or release information on equipment.

The house of Representatives voted yesterday to give heads most Federal Government agencies "absolute discretion" to dismiss civilian employees considered bad security risks.

The measure will now go to the Senate.

C.R. IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 13, (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived in Delhi this afternoon from Madras. He was received at the Willingdon airport by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and a large number of his friends.

Chinese Reds Claim Success

HONG KONG, July 13, (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio reported last night that over 80 islands off the mouth of the Yangtse were occupied by the Chinese Communist Army and Navy on July 8. The islands lay east of Shanghai and north of Chousan Island. Most Nationalist troops there were wiped out, the Radio said.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Losses In Many Sections

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Widespread marking down on the London Stock Exchange today followed the overnight weakness on Wall Street and general tenor of overseas news. Sharp losses were recorded in many sections, but there was no evidence of undue selling and movements were mainly a precautionary measure. Final levels were occasionally above lowest.

British Government stocks closed a quarter down on the day after being occasionally three-quarters off.

Movements in industrials were small and scattered, but oils were dull despite minor rallies.

Hungarians, Greeks and Germans were fractionally lower in quiet trading. Brightest spot was provided by tins which remained very firm in sympathy with the metal.

Kaffir Freestaters encountered some pressure from Cape and local sources, and prices sagged to close weak.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES
1 1/2 per cent B Consols 69 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Con. Loan 94 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 92 3/4
3 per cent War Loan 103 3/8
3 per cent War Loan 108 7/8
3 per cent Saving Bonds 93-3/8
British Transport 89

INDUSTRIALS
Asso. Port Cement 85-3
Br. Amr. Tobacco 5-1/32
Br. Cell ordy. 21-6
Cal. Elec. 22-3
Cal. Tramways 24-6
Carreras 5-23/32
J and P Coats 56-9
Courtaulds 36-9
Distilleries 18-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber 60
Elec. and Music 20-6
Fine Cot. Spinners 21-4½
Ford Motors 44
Imperial Chemical 40
Imperial Tobacco 5
Indian Iron and Steel 42-6
Int. Nickle 55
Lever Bros. and Unilever 39-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer 78-1 1/2
Pinchin and Johnson 40-9
Standard Motors 21 7 1/2
Vickers 28-9
Woolworth 46-4 1/2
Fed Malaya 89
S.L. Distilleries Ord 20
Do. Pref 20 7 1/2

TEA SHARES
Assam Solidated 12-6
Assam Frontier 12/6
Assam 19-3
Empire of India 21/6
Imperial 22

JUTES
Barnagore 18
Samugger 29

RUBBER
Anglo-Dutch Plant of Java 9/3
Invest Trust 18-10 1/2
Kula Kelampong 12-6

MINING SHARES
Burma Corp. 3-6
Crown 5-1/8
Nundydroo 9
Cpring 10-4 1/2
Sub Nigel 4-5/16
Southern Mal Times 24-4 1/2
French Mines 24-6
Petalling Test 19-6
Hongkong 11
Union Corp 207-6
Con. Tin (Burma) -1-1 1/2
Indian Copper 3-7 1/2
Blyvoors 41-10 1/2
Simmer and Jacks 7-6
Cor. Goldfield 50
Orange Free State 43-9

OILS
Anglo-Iranian 117-6
Attock 23-1 1/2
Burma 2-29/32
Mexican Eagle 17
Royal Dutch 22
Shell Transport 3-1/8

SHIPPING
P and O Steam 46-9
Indian General 6
Nominal Banks 9-1/10
Mercantile Bank of India 22 1/2

Reds Assure Mr. Lie

LAKE SUCCESS, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie has been informed that the North Korean authorities are prepared to observe the Geneva Convention on the humane treatment of prisoners.

Though no official communication has yet been received here, the Foreign Minister of the North Korean regime, Pak Hong Young, stated on the Pyongyang Radio that a message had been sent to Mr. Lie. The message was relayed here from Tokyo.

North Korean Claims

LONDON: A North Korean communique broadcast today by Peking Radio claimed that more than 700 United States ground troops were killed or wounded and 500 others captured in a battle south of Chochiwon on July 11.

General MacArthur's headquarters gave United States total losses thus far as less than 500.

The North Korean communique said four tanks were captured in the battle along with automatic rifles and several anti-tank guns. The North Koreans claimed to have destroyed fifteen tanks and fifty-five armoured cars in the same engagement.

Korean War Echoes In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, July 13 (PTI): The Korean War has brought its effect on the prices of certain commodities in the local market.

During the last few days, prices of peppermint, camphor, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, cardamum and certain other condiments have gone up by 100 to 400 per cent.

SMASHING AIR BLOW AT NORTH KOREA

Superforts Rain Down 500 Tons Of Bombs

TOKYO, July 13. (PTI-Reuter).

NEARLY 50 B-29 Superfortresses plastered a key North Korean military target with 500 tons of bombs in the mightiest single air blow of the Korean campaign. The mission inaugurated mass precision bombing by two groups of Superforts rushed here from their base on the west coast of the United States.

World War Two trained crews flew the giant bombers from two Far Eastern bases through rain and mist for the largest mass foray of the campaign. The target was a railroad centre north of the 38th parallel.

All of the planes and their crews of youthful veterans returned safely without meeting opposition on the daylight raid.

It took exactly eight days to deliver this new punch from the date overseas orders were first delivered to the release of bomb bays.

In that time the men, their planes and most of their equipment were moved 8,000 miles and prepared for an air blow that meant a round trip of more than 1,500 miles.

Air officers said that this proved the speed with which strategic bombing assignments could be carried out throughout the world.

SOMETHING FOR JOE

One of the aircraft commanders, Lieutenant James T. Patrick of Carnation, Washington, commented: "This will make Uncle Joe sit up and take notice."

The sleek bombers made a perfect overwater rendezvous and released their bombs at 11-2 a.m. Japan daylight time (13-02 GMT) through mist so thick that radar was used to sight the target.

B-29 SHOT DOWN

WASHINGTON: The first B-29 Superfort to be shot down in the Korean war was reported lost near Seoul, the Air Force announced here today.

A Shooting Star (jet plane) pilot who was in radio contact with the Superfort reported on returning to base that the bomber had been attacked by an unknown number of enemy fighters and that the entire crew had baled out.

ATTLEE REFUSES

LONDON: Prime Minister Clement Attlee today turned down a suggestion in Parliament that because of the Korean war he should visit the United States shortly.

Mr. Attlee said that Britain and the United States already had close and constant contact on all questions.

"I do not consider the need for such a visit for myself or any of my Cabinet colleagues at present arises", he added.

Mr. Attlee and the High Commissioners of the Commonwealth countries will discuss the world situation in relation to developments in Korea at a meeting here tomorrow, usually reliable sources said tonight. The war in Korea was discussed by the Cabinet today.

PRESSURE IN U.S.

WASHINGTON: President Truman and his Cabinet will meet tomorrow, and according to one usually reliable source may discuss the possible conversion of industrial to war production if the situation should deteriorate.

This source said that though no definite plan was ready to be put before Congress, heavy pressure was being exerted here "to do something about the home front situation in view of the war in Korea".

For this reason the Cabinet would have a discussion of the "entire home front picture" tomorrow—a "top to bottom survey" of its role in the Korean conflict and other possible developments.

CLEAR AGGRESSION, SAYS LIAQUAT

No Pakistan Troops To Be Sent

KARACHI, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): North Korea's attack on South Korea was definite aggression which nobody could doubt, Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, said on arriving at Karachi airport with the Begum today.

The United Nations had got new life as a result of its action over the Korean conflict, he said.

"I hope that in future the United Nations will grow to be a great force for preserving world peace," he said.

Later Mr. Khan told correspondents he had no information about a reported offer of Pakistan's troops for the Korean campaign.

A Pakistan Government press note today described a report stating that Pakistan had made a definite offer to back the United Nations police action in Korea with ground forces as "without foundation".

NEW DELHI: The Government of Afghanistan communicated to Mr. Trygve Lie approving the decisions of the Security Council on Korea, according to a Bakhtar news agency report.

A-BOMB MUST NOT BE USED IN KOREA

Ineffective Weapon Say Scientists

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Professor R. E. Peierls, President of Britain's Atomic Scientists' Association, said in a letter to The Times today that the atom bomb would be a most ineffective weapon in the Korean war.

There was not likely to be any large concentrations of troops or any military installations large enough to call for a weapon of a power comparable to the atom bomb, he said. And even if one admitted the justification of its use against large centres of industry, there was probably no such centre in Korea which was vital for the conduct of the present operations.

"Hence there would not even be an overwhelming military advantage to set against the destruction and suffering which the use of such a weapon would cause," he declared.

He added that in all discussions about atomic warfare it had always been clearly recognised that whatever the merits of the atom bomb, it was most unsuitable as a "police weapon" to enforce order in local disputes.

Prof. Peierls, who is Professor of Applied Mathematics at Birmingham University, said he and his colleagues had been distressed by recent suggestions in the British Parliament and the United States that the atom bomb be used on Korea.

Use The A-Bomb, South Korean Suggests

SAN FRANCISCO: South Korea's Consul at San Francisco Han-Chu told the Lions Club in an address here that he favoured dropping an atom bomb on Manchuria, where many factories were turning out supplies for North Koreans.

He said that what was happening in South Korea was explained in part by the fact that during the last 15 months the only material aid of a military nature sent by the United States to Souh Korea was 200 dollars worh of signal corps equipment.

This was at variance with a report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the United Staes turned over 110 million dollars worth of arms to South Korea last year including anti-tanks guns.

U.N. STAND ON KOREA

59 Members' Positions Clarified

LAKE SUCCESS, July 13 (PTI-Reuter).

ALL the 59 members of the United Nations have now recorded their stand on the Korean war—within 16 days of the United Nations Security Council's request to them to give material and moral aid to South Korea.

Only six objected—Russia, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, only seven members have so far definitely offered military aid.

They are: the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Nationalist China.

Only the United States has sent ground forces to Korea.

Nationalist China has offered to send about 33,000 troops, but this offer has not been accepted.

Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Netherlands have made air or naval aid available.

France, Belgium, Norway, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Siam have offered food and medical help.

The only nations who have gone on record as taking no definite position are six members of the Arab League—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Yemen.

PLANNING

(Continued from page 1)

wanted an overall general planning with reference to priorities and location in a general way, not that industry should be located in particular places but in particular areas.

Thirdly, they said, planning should be kept within the limits set down by the capacity of the available administrative machinery. If the administrative machinery could not work a system, it was suggested, the whole objective of planning would be defeated.

As we contemplate planning, Mr. Krishnamachari went on, "the question what industries should quality for protection is automatically answered. The answer is all industries which are included in plan. Once an industry is included in the plan, it 'prima facie' becomes entitled to protection and the duty of the Tariff Board would be to decide the quantum and period of protection.

OBLIGATION

"We recognise that protected industries owe an obligation to the community and we contemplate that the Tariff Board, when deciding on requests for protection, will lay down conditions for securing that the protected industries work as efficiently as possible. We contemplate the Tariff Board will lay down conditions regarding the price policy of the protected industries, A programme of reduction, standards of quality, adoption of technological improvements, provision for research, training of apprentices and higher grades of labour, avoidance of anti-social activities like combines to put up prices and so on. We contemplate that the tariff board will be provided with suitable machinery for watching the implementation of these conditions, obtaining periodical reports, verifying them and, if necessary, issuing fresh orders. This is a matter to which the Commission attaches a great deal of importance, and our objective is to protect the community against giving too much protection and to ensure that the industries that are protected will attain standards of efficiency within the shortest possible time so that they may be able to dispense with protection altogether after a certain stage."

Question: Do you contemplate that industrialists who refuse to try to fulfil the obligations imposed on them will be punished with imprisonment or fine?

Mr. Krishnamachari: that may be put in the statute.

The Commission, he said, had pointed out that tariff protection, though useful, was not the only way in which the state could assist industries. There were other non-fiscal forms of assistance which were in some cases more important than fiscal forms of protection, like improvement of communications, help in capital, railway rates policy, stores purchase policy, etc.

"The Commission of 1922 had emphasised this, but we found that the execution of these non-fiscal measures of assistance was practically lost sight of with the result that the period of protection was in many cases prolonged for a longer period than was absolutely necessary."

TOTAL COST INCURRED

Mr. Krishnamachari was confident that if the recommendations of the Commission were implemented in the spirit in which they had been made, the "economic development of India on right lines" would be furthered.

The present Commission, said Mr. Krishnamachari, had worked for nearly a year and the total cost incurred was rupees 3.80 lakhs. The last commission had spent rupees 3.13 lakhs "but they lived in the spacious days when the rupee was worth much more than it is now."

The Tasks Of The Planning Commission

(Continued from page 6)

above and the reinvestment called for to restore and increase to a practical extent our established levels of industrial output. Capital formation is firstly to be achieved through national effort—educative and legislative—aimed at mobilising the stores of capital available in the country but presently remaining idle or used unproductively or anti-socially. We may, for instance, mention here the freezed capital in ornamentative treasure, or that used in real estate speculation or rural usury. Any remaining gap has to be filled up through foreign aid either through the U.N. or Point Four.

This approach would greatly simplify the problems of transition economics which would then consist in making a departure from present state policies and co-ordinating the work of existing agencies, governmental or otherwise, with the tasks outlined above. Some of these agencies can quickly be readapted to their new functions while others may not lend themselves to such easy treatment. In such cases they will have to be either scrapped altogether or reconstituted on new lines. In any case the disturbance would be minor and can be tided over provided there is determination and national unity.

CONTROL DIFFICULTIES

Neither will the problem of existing controls present any insuperable difficulties. Some of these controls are on the production, exchange and consumption of industrial goods and services. They will have to be retained, improved upon from the point of view of the present state and gradually reconditioned in tune with the changing pattern of the economy now geared to the national plan. Other controls bear on the agricultural economy. Whereas the former would not require any immediate or complete over-haul, the case of the latter is different. A new net-work of controls will be required to work the plan and these controls would chiefly be in the sphere of Government functions under the plan, the co-operative movement and private initiative being the subject matter of suitable legislation which already exists to some extent.

It may be asked how a plan conceived on the above lines will solve the scarcities which are still causing misery to the people. The answer is that such a plan would progressively change the whole pattern of our foreign trade leading to greater specialisation of production, stimulating exports and imports alike and creating a much wider diffusion of purchasing power newly created by the plan. World production has considerably improved since the end of the world war and it is no longer difficult to obtain consumption goods of any kind from the international market. The same is largely the case with capital goods too.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

So far in this country, even in academic quarters, there has not been boldness enough to envisage a plan of full employment. It is generally believed that the Keynesean theory, evolved in connection with the analysis of business cycles, is totally inapplicable to conditions obtained in under-developed countries where the problem is not merely marginal cyclical unemployment but general chronic unemployment and under employment. Hence the utmost to which academic thought in India has gone is to aim at 'development' and not full employment outlay. While it is honest to recognise our inherent limitations which academicians have by no means over-estimated, it is also necessary to remember that India will not get the ample opportunities for leisurely progress along the classical path of capitalism and laissez faire, as did the great industrial democracies of the West in the era following the Industrial Revolution. It may also be remembered that faithful obedience to established theories and dogmas is by no means an ineluctable ordinance. Theories are often evolved from the experience of vast numbers of men and women and their movements, such as what the Socialist Land Army in U.P. and Bihar symbolises.

Recognising all our limitations, therefore, it is still possible to put through a full employment plan in successive stages of effort and fulfilment of given targets of employment and income levels. But it is essential that a revolutionary sense of purpose should pervade the entire nation, a consciousness of common endeavour and collective achievement as Gandhiji created during the nation's struggle for freedom.

Posthumous Plaque For U. S. Newsmen

AMSTERDAM, July 12 (PTI-Reuter): A plaque honouring American journalists who were killed in a crash near Bombay in the K. L. M. constellation Franeker on July 12, 1949, while returning from Indonesia, was unveiled here today by the American Ambassador to the Netherlands, Mr. Selden Chapin.

The plaque is in the Amsterdam Press Institute.

Mr. M. Rooy, Chairman of the Netherlands Federation of Journalists, said the plaque "symbolises the ideals and risks of the journalistic profession".

The fate of the American colleagues was a "stimulus for us to take up the torch which they dropped, the torch of a free press", he added.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, July 13	
Previous closing	35.98
Today's opening	36.01
Difference	+ 3
Today's closing	36.12
Difference	+14

A poignant moment from "Viva Villa" at the Metro.

BEERY AS BOLD, BAD BANDIT

THE Selznick product is in great demand. This week there are two of his films being revived. The one at the Metro, "Viva Villa", is a re-issue of MGM's popular hit of some years back.

The film has been produced on a lavish scale, and a brand new copy has been brought out for the current release.

The late Wallace Beery, though not a "pretty-boy" in any sense of the term, yet had a tremendous following due to the sheer earthiness and brute vigour of his acting. He exploited the sentimental shamelessly, but somehow managed to avoid the taint of mawkishness; his portrayals, though appealing to the heart and not the head, still retained enough of realism to merit the title artistic.

As the Mexican bandit who well nigh held an empire to ransome, Villa is a part after the actor's own heart, and the coarse and forthright interpretation of the character is closer to historical fact than is usual on the screen. Leo Carilla, Fay Wray, Donald Cook, Stuart Erwin and a host of the stalwarts of a few years ago muster strong in support. The film was directed by Jack Conway.

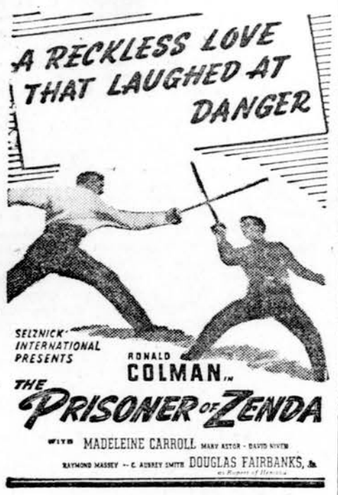
With Beery there are no two opinions: either you like him or you don't. If the former I believe the film is well up to standard. If not, there is a chance you will be faintly irritated.

CHARITY SHOW

The entire proceeds of the 9-30 show of the Universal-International film "Francis" at the Eros on Friday, the 14th instant will be given in charity to the National Y.W.C.A. Bombay. The tickets are charged at Rs. 5, Rs. 1/5; and 10 1/2 annas. It is a worthy cause and all people should support this cause.

NEW EMPIRE

Daily 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30 p.m.



HISTORIC U.S. DECISIONS ON KOREA CRISIS IN PARAMOUNT NEWS

Sunday at 10 a.m. Reduced Rates.

THE SEA HAWK
Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall.

EROS

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

If you love the best in Screen Comedies.... DON'T MISS

'FRANCIS'

Universal-International hit with DONALD O'CONNOR, PATRICIA MEDINA.

EXTRA MORNING SHOW on SUNDAY at 10 at Evening Rates.

Listen to Radio Goa on 31 metres.

FOREIGN FILMS

Mule-Talk Upsets The Army!

CONSIDERING that us cussed humans refuse to keep our traps shut at all, there is no particular reason why a mule should not indulge in a little chit-chat, if he feels like it. Anyway, this seems to be the viewpoint of that prodigy Francis, who, not content with spouting a few witty remarks, specialises in making fools of the boys of the intelligence branch.

Showing at the Eros this week, Universal's "Francis" is genuinely funny. The hero himself—herself? itself?—is a born actor and a born comedian With the aid of an extremely good script, he opens his big mouth in just the right places, and the audience follows suit and roars with laughter.

The campaign in Burma seems to be coming unstuck—what with the Japs using the prettiest of spies and what not. Then our hero takes a fancy to a rather dumb witted second lieutenant, and proceeds to make this worthy a hero much against his will. The only snag is that all and sundry think there is something wrong with the lieutenant's upper storey when he tells them that he gets his information from a talking mule!

Don't worry about who the actors are and don't bother about the production credits; just see the film for the best light-hearted fooling you have witnessed in a long, long while.

"Mule In A Million" at the Eros.

Foretaste Of The Future?

A FILM based on the last war might seem a little dated, but with the latest flare-up in the Far East, "Twelve O'Clock High", which is showing at the Regal this week has a certain grim significance. Except for the spasmodic appearance of an army nurse, there is no place for women in the film, and this is just as well, for most of the plot is set in an army camp in the England of the last war.

Gregory Peck has the role of General Savage, a tough and unsentimental commander who is drafted to bring some life to a camp which, due to the leniency with which it has been dealt, has about the poorest record of the bunch. Faced with a rude awakening from their pleasantly hum-drum existence, the men at first hover on the brink of mutiny, till Peck manages to restore their dignity by proving to them that they owe it to themselves and to their unit to act like men.

The film is well made and there is no undue jingoism or mock-heroic stuff to spoil the effect. The acting is of a high standard and the scenes of aerial battle are extremely well handled. The sympathy and the warmth, the courage and the latent cowardice of men under stress are depicted with realism. As a pictorial account of a phase of war, the film is certainly not entertaining, but will be found excellent as a documentary drama.

Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll in "Prisoner of Zenda" at the New Empire.

Old Favourite Revived

'PRISONER OF ZENDA'

ONE of the outstanding successes of its time, "Prisoner of Zenda", David O. Selznick's picturisation of Anthony Hope's best-selling novel returns this week to the New Empire theatre. The lustre-laden cast of this film is headed by Ronald Colman, not the mature and somewhat subdued Colman of the present day, but the dashing and debonair heart-throb of a couple of decades ago. Though there have been thrilling films produced since, this old favourite definitely holds its own and has more than enough to spare.

The plot is the old standby of a king being substituted by his double on the eve of his coronation, the wicked uncle or whoever he is lurking in the background to grab the throne whenever the going is good, the love-lorn maid falling for the wrong man and the final denouncement where the hero really gets going, rescues the king, saves the kingdom, polishes of the various villains and finally — there's the rub — loses the girl, who prefers to carry on the royal line rather than elope with a soldier of fortune.

Men of action have turned out in full force for this film; besides Colman we have the junior Fairbans flashing smiles and swords 'ad libitum,' with assorted tough gentry assigned the roles of the conspiratorial henchman. Raymond Massey is a meanie of the first water — this was before he played Lincoln — and leers heroically through the picture till he gets what's coming to, him.

Don't look for the subtle and don't expect undue polish, but if you go for straight melodrama and like a red-blooded thrill, this is definitely your dish.

Fatal Mistake

MUSSOORIE, July 13 (PTI): An American shikari shot a pahari (inhabitant of the Himalayan foothills) mistaking him for a bear in the Barlowganj forest near Mussoorie.

The pahari had a black blanket snuggly wrapped around him.

He died in the civil hospital at Mussoorie soon after admission.

SHRI L. M. PATIL

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will pay a visit to Ahmednagar on July 20. At Ahmednagar, the Minister will perform a tree-planting ceremony in the compound of the District Local Board's Office, address a meeting of the District Prohibition Committee, visit the local Sanskar Kendra and attend a public meeting. The Minister will return to Poona the following day.

A State's War Against Corruption

'SMART WOMAN'S' FINE THEME

STARRING Brian Aherne and Constance Bennet in the leads, "Smart Woman", produced by Allied Artists is running at the Strand during the coming week. The story deals with the efforts of the administration of a State to rid itself of the corruption and graft that is reducing civic life to a mockery.

Brian Aherne is seen in the role of a special prosecutor appointed by the Governor to root out evil. Constance Bennet is the criminal attorney who is pressed into the defence of the racketeers very much against her will.

The gang boss is played by Barry Sullivan, who seems doomed to go on portraying this kind of character forever. He brings toughness and sinister menace to the role, and infuses it with the essential ruthlessness without which no underworld leader can be a success.

The rest of the cast is uniformly competent, and is made up of Michael O'Shea, James Gleason, Otto Kruger and Isobel Elsom. "Smart Woman" has been directed with finesse by Edward. A Blatt, and has been produced by Hal. E. Chester. The film is based on an adaptation by Adela Rogers St. John, of a story by Leon Gutterman and Edwin V. Westrate.

Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett in "Smart Woman".

INDIA BUYS LONDON'S FAMOUS THEATRE

Site For New Offices

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Government yesterday purchased London's Gaiety Theatre, beloved but derelict landmark of the capital's entertainment world, as a site for new offices, it was reliably learned.

Officials at India House refused to comment on the matter, but it was understood the theatre would be pulled down to make way for a modern block of offices for the use of the High Commissioner's Department.

A sum of about £190,000 is believed to have been paid for the building, which was owned by Mr. Lupino Lane, member of one of the oldest stage families in Britain. He said lack of funds forced him to abandon his ambition to reopen the famous theatre

The theatre is next door to India House, main headquarters of the High Commissioner for India.

Protest Against Ban On Wool Export

MERCHANTS URGE LIFTING OF EMBARGO

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A STRONG protest against Government's order banning the export of wool from the country was registered at a meeting of the the Bombay Wool Merchant's Association held here today.

Mr. Manubhai Doongarsey, President of the Association, said on behalf of the body that the ban had been based on the plea that the prices of wool were abnormally high and wool was thus not available for the use of Indian industries.

The President of the Association pointed out that the wool which was exported was out of surplus stock. Moreover there was small demand for Indian carpets which were not of the standard maintained by the foreign manufacturers. The demand arose during the war years because factories abroad had been converted for manufacture of war goods. However, with the reconversion of the factories the demand for Indian carpets had fallen.

PRICE OF WOOL

With regard to the price of wool, Mr. Manubhai said that the price of wool was in consonance with the price of wool abroad which had also risen. The fall in exports of carpets from India was due not to the high prices of wool but to the fall in demand.

The result of the ban on the export of wool would be loss of foreign currency, particularly dollars, loss to the indigenous wool growers, unemployment of labourers and middle class workers, and the loss to Indian insurance and shipping.

These factors, concluded Mr. Manubhai, should make Government reconsider their decision and lift the embargo on wool.

No Oil Find In Sind

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: July 13: It is learnt Burmah Oil Company, who were prospecting for oil in Sind, have now finally abandoned their operations.

Presenting its report to the annual meeting of the company, Chairman of the Burmah Oil Company is reported to have told the share-holders that all hope of finding petrol in any area in Sind has now been given up after the failure of the deepest oil well in Asia, dug in the Lakhra Forest to the depth of about 12,000 ft

Mr. Rajagopalachari At Nagpur

NAGPUR, July 13 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who passed through Nagpur at noon today on his way to Delhi, was received at the Sonegaon aerodome by the Madhya Pradesh Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, and the Chief Minister, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was garlanded by Mr. Pakvasa.

After lunch, Mr. Rajagopalachari, accompanied by his daughter, Srimathi Namagiri, took off for Delhi.

Saudi Arabian Consulate Will Be Closed On 17th

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Royal Consulate for Saudi Arabia will remain closed on Monday the 17th on account of Idul-Fitr also on Wednesday the 19th July 1950, on account of the celebration of H. M. King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud's re-entry in to Ryad, 50 years ago.

AMENDMENT: Objections or suggestions in respect of a draft amendment to the Bombay Moneylenders Rules, 1947, are to be received by the Government by August 5, 1950 The draft amendment has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of July 6, 1950. Objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Development Department, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Collectors of Districts or the officers connected with the administration of the Moneylenders Act.

SAVARKAR RELEASED ON UNDERTAKING

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

V. V. Savarkar .....Petitioner.

vs.

The State of Bombay ..Respondent.

On the petitioner's father undertaking that he would not take part in political activities and would remain at his house in Bombay and not in Poona, the Government agreed to release the detenu V. D. Savarkar, the veteran leader of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and three times its President. The undertaking was to be operative for one year, or the next general elections, or India being involved in a war, whichever event happened first.

V. D. Savarkar had been arrested in April last and detained under an order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay under the Preventive Detention Act. On 26th April last, the detenu had made a representation to Government from the Belgaum jail in which he had been detained denying that he had invited Hindus against Mahomedans as alleged in the grounds of detention, and stating that he was already contemplating retirement from politics. His son thereafter filed the present petition in the High Court challenging his father's detention as illegal.

When the petition came up for hearing before their lordships on Wednesday, their lordships had made a suggestion to Government that they should agree to release the detenu on his giving a proper undertaking. The Advocate-General was given time to consult the Government and the matter was adjourned for a day. When the petition came up for hearing again on Thursday, the Advocate-General announced the Government's acceptance of their lordship's suggestion on the detenu giving the above undertaking, subject to the needs of the international situation or to his being called upon to take part in the election campaign before the year was out.

Mr. K. N. Dharap, Mr. N. D. Dange and Mr. D. P. Dhupkar appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the State.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 13 (PTI): The market ruled strong and active for jute shares and prices hardened further as the day advanced while in the speculative countries, Indian Iron and Steel Corp. of Bengal closed steadier. Other sections remained more or less uncharged. The following are today's final transactions up to 3-00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 97/2 Three per cent new loan 1964 100/2 small lot, Three per cent loan 1966/68 99/14, Three per cent loan 1970/75 99/11 four per cent loan 1960/70 109/10.

BANKS: Imperial Bank fully paid 1810 exdiv, Ditto conty 438 exdiv.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 17/2, Elgin Mills 16/2, New Victoria ordy 2/4, Ditto Pref. 4/4.

COALS: Bengal 523, Burrakur 13/15, South Karanpura 24/8, Talcher 2/10, Jogta 2/11.

JUTES: Anglo India 266, Auckland 150, Bally 275, Belvedere 274/-, Budge Budge 195, Champdany 204, Dalta 245, Ganges 302, Howrah 30/12, Kamarhatty 293, Kanknarrah 176, Magna 166, National 27, Nuddea 73, Reliance 21/6 Presidency 7/10.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron 30/6, Indian St. Wagon 82/-, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/14, Steel Corp 21/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Bulrma Corp 2/8, Indian Copper 2/9, Karapura Dev 17/8, Sone Valley Cement 6/9, Calcutta Electric 15/2, Angelo Bros. 23/14, British Ceylon Corp 13/-, Bararee Coke 21/12, BIC 8/14, Indian Cables 59/- ct, Indian National Airways ordy 2/10, Jardine Henderson 153/8, Martin Burn 16/3, National Tobacco 18/8, Rohtas Industry ordy 5/4, India Peper Pulp 163/8, Titaghur Paper 26/8, Midnapore Zamindary 70/8, India Steamship 6/11

SUGAR: Belsund 4/9, Dyer Meakin Brewery 11/10 s lot, Teas Bishnauth 38/3, Bormahjan 16/-, Choonabhutti 293/-, Deejoo Valley 11/12 ct, Dhunseri 10/- ct, Hansqua 22/-, Killcott 26/-, Teesta Valley 23/-, Tukvar 8/4.

Ahmedabad Share Bazar

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

(From Our Correspondent).

With encouraging Bombaw advices, local textiles displayed firm tendency and closed with a steady undertone.

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico opened 25o highest 257 Arvind opened 744 highest 787 Ambica opened 295 highest 297 New Shorock opened 492 highest 494/8 Deferred opened 1685 lowest 1682 highest 1691.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Calico 256/4 Arvind 787 Amboca 296 Deferred 1688 New Shorock 492/8 Ashok 351 Shorock 264 Bihari 175 Lal Mills 133/8 Jupiter 270 Ambica 296 Arun 349 Saraspur 274 Commercial 620 New Commercial 860 Marsdon 147 Monogram 140.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON July 12.

2-1/2% British Consols	£69-1/2
3-1/2 % Conversion Loan 1961	£94-3/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£93
Chartered Bank of India	£9-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£75-1/2
National Bank of India	£32-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,773.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA July 12.

KARNAK

July	80.25 50
Nov	77.30—220
Jan	76.25—295

ASHMOUNI

Aug.	90.00
Oct	64.65—235
Dec	64.30—210

STRAND

Daily 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15 p.m.

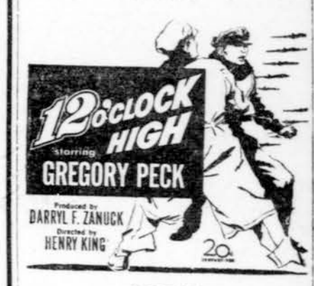
"Smart Woman"
... too smart for her own good!...
starring BRIAN AHERNE CONSTANCE BENNETT BARRY SULLIVAN
MICHAEL O'SHEA · JAMES GLEASON

HISTORIC U.S. DECISIONS ON KOREA CRISIS IN PARAMOUNT NEWS

Sunday, 10-30 a.m. VIDHYAPATI
Pahari Sanyal, Kanan Bala.
Monday 10-30 a.m. DO BHAI.

REGAL Fully Air Conditioned

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.



SUNDAY MORNING at 10

LOUIS HAYWARD in

THE BLACK ARROW

A thrill-jammed Action Drama.

METRO

(Every Seat a Cool Retreat)

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

MORNING SHOWS ON SUNDAY & MONDAY at 10

SHOUT IT from the HOUSE-TOPS!

Here Is a Screen Epic to Take Its Place With the Great Pictures of All Time!

VIVA VILLA!
starring
Wallace BEERY
with Fay Wray, Leo Carrillo, Stuart Erwin, George E. Stone and Joseph Schildkraut
Screen Play by Ben Hecht
Suggested by the book by Edgcumb Pinchon and O. P. Smith
Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK
Directed by JACK CONWAY
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

OPENING TODAY

—A TALE OF A SIMPLE GIRL WHO OUTWITTED GANGSTERS!

PUNJAB FILM CORPORATION'S ANTI-CRIME PICTURE

Written Produced and Directed by: WALI SAHIB

PUTLI

Starring: MUMTAZ SHANTI, YAKUB, PRAN, MAJNU

CAPITOL KAMAL MINERVA

Daily: 3-30 6-30, 9-30. Sun., Mon. 12-30 p.m.

RIVOLI, JAI HIND
Daily: 12-30, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

USHA (Andheri), PRAKASH (Kalyan)
AN INDIA FILM EXCHANGE Release

INCREASED DEMAND FOR DYEINGS AND IMPERIAL BANK SHARES

Tata Steels Quietly Steady With Restricted Business

BOMBAY, July 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and after initial buying, the market turned quiet under scattered long liquidation. The only active spot was Bombay Dyeings which moved on expectation of a bonus share.

There was restricted trading again in the market and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. Outside participation remains at a low ebb.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1687-8 and improved at Rs. 1692-8 under small initial buying support. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet at Rs. 1685 on some realising sales. Ordinary shares changed hands between Rs. 330 and Rs. 331. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 30-2 while Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 21-2.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened firm at Rs. 992-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 975 on expectation of a bonus share and sharply advanced at Rs. 1,000 on active buying. But increased profittaking developed and Dyeings retreated at Rs. 987-8. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 303-12 and Gokaks stood at Rs. 244-6. Simplex shares were done at Rs. 224 while Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 262.

Associated Cements were done at Rs. 157 and Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 472-8. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 12-3 while Central Banks were quoted at Rs. 84.

Later on there was no activity in Tata Steel shares. Imperial Bank shares again firmed up on renewed buying but at the rise there was some realising. Bombay Dyeings stood around Rs. 990. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	990 0
Kohinoor Mills (21)	303 0
Savadeshi Mills (12-4)	259 0
Central India Mills (6)	238 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	224 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	140 0
Indore (8-3)	116 4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	243 0
Century Spinning (15)	241 4
Indian Bleaching (8)	145 0
Swan (20)	310 0
Finlay Mills (15)	245 4
Morarji Gocuidas (S)	160 0
Edward Sassoon	240 0
Meyer (12)	81 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14 6
India United Ord. (14-9)	11 14
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1-13
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	125 0
Khatau (5)	145 10
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	330 12
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1680 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	146 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	157 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	473 12
Belapur (9)	224 0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	35 12
Scindia Steam (0-8)	12 5
Tata Chemical	13 2
Premier Construction (4)	93 8
Tata Oil (2)	42 12
India Iron (0-12)	30 2
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 4
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 12
Indian Copper	2 8 6
Wimco (11)	228 12
Alcock (28-2)	295 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	154
Andhra Valley (30)	1417 8
Tata Power (25)	1545 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	55 8
Phoenix (6)	126 4
Indian Mfg. (40)	2900 0
Kuria XD	105 0
Colaba (12)	78 8
New City (11)	172 8
Minerva (12)	135 10
Bradbury	545 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 4
Bharat (2)	29 0
Mysore Defd (4)	151 4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	145 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	587 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	191 4
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 8
Sholapur (200)	3080 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	17 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	2925 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	46 12
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	213 12
Sassoon Silk (3)	36 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	16 12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	162 8
Raja Bahadur (4)	51 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116 4
Ahmedabad New XD	112 8
Surat Electric (5)	130 0
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 1
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 0
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	149 6
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1920 0
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	482 8
Central Bank (2)	84 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	84 12
Bank of India (4)	180 0
Union (0-5)	7 5
Baroda (2-8)	129 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	43 12
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	31 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4870 0
Empire (10)	573 12
New India (2)	64 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 0
Universal (0-4)	9 0
B.I.C	16 12
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	19 8

RAILWAY SHARES	
G. P. (1-14) XD	111 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	222 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	156 4
Burma Petrol	1-8-9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	49 0
Kemp and Co. (20)	323 12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 0
Incustrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81 12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	54 0
Mukund Iron	4 7
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	110 0
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	19 12
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	126 4
United Motor	28 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 8
Manamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	53 4
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	203 2
Andhra Valley (7)	1221 4
Tata Power (7-8)	1332 8
Hydro Electric (7) XD	133 2
Bombay Steamer (6)	210 10
Central India (5)	650 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	269 6
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334 8
Surat Electricity (3-4)	134 6
Pre. Construction First	99 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morarji	94 0
National Rayon	73 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	....
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Rume Pipe	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2-8-6
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Pref	4 4
Phalton (8)	92 8
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 13.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14-6
B. Dyeing 992-8 90 1000 987-8 93-12 86-4 91-4 90
C. India 237-8 37 39 38
Century 241-4
Colaba 77-12 78-8
E. Textiles 235 40
Elphinstone Ord. 55-8
Finlay 244-8 46-8 45-8
Gokak 243-8 45 43
I. U. Defd. 1-13
I. U. Ord. 11-14 11-13 11-14
Indore 117-8 15 17-8 16-4
Kohinoor 303-8 2-8 4-8 2-12 2
Meyer 80 81-4 77-8 81-4
Model 145-10 45
New Great 139 40
Podar 125
Simplex 224 24-8 23 24
Svadeshi 261-8 59-8 62 58-12 59-12 59
Swan 310
Tata Mills 47 46-12
Vishnu 191-4
B. Steam 221-4 22-8
Scindia 12 12-6 12-4 12-6 12-5

BANKS

Baroda 128-8 29
Central 84 84-4 83-12 84
Central New 84-12
Imperial Old 1910 30 10 20
Imperial New 485 77-8 82-8
India 181 80
Union 7-5
U. Commercial 43-12 44

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4
Ajmer 10-1
Amalgamated 11-1
Andhra 1417-8
Suburban 152-8
Surat 130
Hydro 154-4
Hydro Pref. 133-2 33-12
Power 1532-8 45

INSURANCE

I. Mercantile 41
New India 64-12
Vulcan 13-2

STEELS

B. Steam 21-2 21-4
I. Iron 30-2 30-3 30-2
Tata Defd. 1688-12 85 93-12 85 90
Tata Ord. 331 30 31-12 30-4 30-12
Tata 2nd Pref. 146

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 293-12 95
A.C.C. 157-8 58-4 57-12
Belapur 226-8 22-2 25-8 24
B. B. Old 475 72-8 74-6 73-12
B.B. New 158-12 56-4
B.B. Petrol 1-8 1-8-9
B.I.C. 8-12
Dharamsey 53 54
I. Copper 2-8-9 2-8-3 2-8-6
P. Const. 93-12 93-8 94 92-4 93-8
Shivrajpur 35-12
Tata Chem. 13-1 13-4 13-2 13-3
Tata Oil 42-4 42-12
Wimco 230 28-12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 112-8
Surat Elec. Pref. 132-8
Mukund Iron 4-7
Laxmi Pref. 268-12 70

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 13.

The local bullion market was quiet today with mixed trading. In view of increased arrivals and consequent hedge selling the market displays poor undertone.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 180/2 and improved at 180/8 on scattered buying. At this level some liquidation appeared and the market reacted at Rs. 180/4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 180/3.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114/4 and after declining at Rs. 114/2 steadied at Rs. 114/3. Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 114/5 while Sovereigns stood around Rs 75/12.

Later on there was improved buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 181-6-0 and closed as under:—

Ready Silver	180	6	0
Forward	181	0	0
Ready Gold	114	12	0
Forward	114	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 13.

The produce market was firm today on active demand for oil by Vanaspati manufacturers. Quotations were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p
GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	45	8	0
Bold ready	44	10	0
Madras Coromandal	45	4	0
Oil Bombay Mills	24	4	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	10	0
Oil August	23	13	0
Oil September	23	15	0
LINSEED—			
Bold Ready	38	8	0
Small Satna	37	7	0
Bold August	38	13	0
September	39	2	0
Oil	21	4	0
OILSEEDS—			
Bold	27	8	0
Ready Small	28	14	0
Madras quality	29	2	0
August	29	6	0
September	29	9	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 13.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
2-1/4 per cent 1954	99	0	0
2-1/2 per cent 1955	99	13	0
2-1/2 per cent 1961	97	1	0
2-3/4 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	1	0
3 per cent 1976	85	8	0
3 per cet 1986 Con.	97	3	0
3 per cent 1951/54	01	1	0
3 per cent 1953/55	101	10	0
3 per cent 1957	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959/61	101	1	0
3 per cent 1963/65	100	1	0
3 per cent 1964	99	15	0
3 per cent 1966/68	99	13	0
3 per cent 1970/75	99	11	0
3-1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	0	0
4 per cent 1960/70	109	10	0
4-1/2 per cent 1955/60	109	14	0
4 per cent 1958/68	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 per cent Bombay 1962	99	13	0
2-3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	2	0
3-3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	10	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent N.-W. F. 1952	98	8	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/62	99	7	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4 per cent 1977	98	10	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	0	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	109	12	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	113	8	0
6 per cent B. Municipal 1954	113	0	0

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

Declaration Of Dividend

BOMBAY, July 13.

The local office is in receipt of a telegram from its Head Office in Hong Kong stating that the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1950 at the rate of £2 per share (free of Hong Kong Corporation Profits Tax) payable 14th August. Transfer books closed from 28th July to 12th August both days inclusive.

New Kaiser-e-Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills	105	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajain Shahi	110	0
Air Services	3	8
Air India Tata	60	0
Hind Motor	5	7
India Steam	6	11

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of M|s Volkart Brothers:

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U.S.A. Canadian Atlantic Ports, Gulf of Mexico, via Mediterranean Persian Gulf and Karachi s s "Ternate" 24th July s s "Bali" 8th August.

From USA Canadian Pacific ports via Manila, Indonesia, Straits, Colombo s s "Raki" 17th August.

From Australia via Singapore and Colombo s s "Hoegh Merchant 15th July s s "Hoegh Silverbeam" 28th July.

From North Continental and Mediterranean Ports via Karachi s s "Amsteldiep" 16th July s s "Ceram" 24th July s s "Commandant Dorise" 5th Aust ss "Loosdrecht" 8th August.

From Marseilles s s "Le Violent" 20th July.

From Calcutta ss "Lekkerkerk" 19th July.

From Persian Gulf s s "Hoegh Silverlight" 30th July.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo, Madras s s "Amsteldiep" 20th July ss "Ceram" 31st July s s "Ternate" 27th July ss "Bali" 11th August ss "Loosdrecht" 15th August.

For USA Canadian Atlantic ports via Red Sea ports and Mediterranean s s "Hoegh Merchant" 20th July ss "Hoegh Silverbeam" 3rd August

For USA Pacific Ports via Colombo, Straits, Indonesia and Manila ss "Manoeran" 14th July.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi s s "Drente" 17th July. s s "Raki" 20th August.

For Australia s s. "Hoegh Silverwave" 15th July. s s "Hoegh Silverlight" 4th August.

For Mediterranean and North Continental Ports ss "Strefkerk" 13th July s s Lekkerkerk" 25th July.

For Saigon s s "Le Violent" 20th July.

For Colombo s s "Commandant Dorise" 10th August.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY July 13

120 Ready Japan	9	0	0
150 Ready Japan	9	4	0
120 Ready Italy	8	12	0
150 Ready Italy	8	12	0
Staple Ready	7	9	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, July 13.

Tata Ordinary 330-12, Tata Deferred 1690, Indian Iron 30-8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21-4, Bombay Dyeing 990, Central India 238-12, Gokak 243-12, Kohinoor 303-12, Simplex 224, Swadeshi 259-6, Tata Power 1545. Associated Cement 157-12, Belapur 224-6 Bombay Burma (Old) 473-12, Scindia 12-5, Central Bank 84, New India 64-12, Tata 2nd Pref. 146-4.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 13.

B. C. Rates I. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates I. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling I. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying I. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D D Rs 473 3/4 L/C. Montrea l Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling I. T. Fcs. 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D D. Fl 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T D D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T T. D D Fcs 1033.

Java Banks Selling T T. D. D. Gldg 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4 3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65. London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1-84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 5.60-65. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50. London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.
London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 3/4 per cent 6 Mos. 1 per cent. 12 Mos 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

American Markets:-

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Easy On Another Selling Wave

NEW YORK, July 12.

COTTON: Opening losses reflected increased hedges presumably against larger spotsales and loan repossessions together with profittaking attracted by the recent advance. The selling of extreme far distants was attributed to Washington reports indicating possible removal of federal controls on the 1951 crop due to the prospects of a short crop this year.

The selling subsequently subsided and prices rebounded on mill buying against actual and potential textile business with the latter connected with prospective military buying. In the afternoon prices reacted on increased headging and profittaking together with liquidation of near July prior to its expiration tomorrow. Some selling was possibly based unconfirmed reports that the CCC may offer 100,000 bales of 1948 pooled stocks. The market closed barely steady with sales estimated at 225,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

July	36.60
October	30.98
December	35.99
March	35.89
Middling spot	38.00

NEW ORLEANS

July	36.22
October	35.88
December	35.80
March	35.81
Middling spot	36.25

October Highest 36-20 at 11-20 a.m. Lowest 35-85 at 10-35 a.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Increased Selling Pressure

Another selling wave engulfed the stockmarket about the beginning of the second hour delaying the ticker and forcing prices to further losses mostly down to three dollars. Leading motors, chemicals, containers, oils and steels were the hardest hit. A new bear assault reflected worry over the international situation and reports that President Truman was planning to ask Congress for standby powers to allocate steel and other critical items.

Earlier losses in the main body of stocks were extended to range down to four dollars before prices levelled off. Highpriced issues showed wider declines notably Allied Chemical, off twelve points to 208. At noon the averages were industrials 201.26 and rails 53.97. A new wave of selling developed shortly before the final hour sending the main body of stocks to losses ranging mostly unto five points and delaying the ticker.

The pressure subsequently abated but buyers were unable to repair very much the damage and the market showed losses mostly ranging to four dollars. The selling followed a report that government was withdrawing its support from the proposed excise tax reductions. Final dealings produced no material changes. The market closed easy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	147-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	28-1/2
Anaconda Copper	30-3/8
Chase National Bank	35
Firestone Tyre	60
General Electric	43-3/8
General Motors	79-1/4
Ingersol Rand	63-1/2
International Nickel	28-5/8
National City Bank	440-1/2
NY Central Railroad	12-1/2
Sinclair Oil Corp	25-1/4 ex div.
Socony Vaccum	19-1/8
Texas Co.	65
Union Carbide	43-1/4
US Smeling & Refining	33-3/8
US Steel Common	32-3/8
Western Union	28-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 3,200,000 shares.

Highest and lowest US Steel trading prices were 33-1/2 and 32 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Bearish Government Estimate

CHICAGO, July 12

With the exception of rye, all grains were depressed in response to the bearish Government estimate particularly the unexpected large Soyabeans acreage. Prices subsequently recovered on commercial support and short covering on expectations of additional export business in wheat with Italy and Holland buying one cargo each yesterday

WHEAT QUOTATIONS

July	2.23 1/4
September	2.25 3/4
December	2.28 5/8
March	2.29 3/4

LONDON COPRA AND OIL MARKETS

Better European Demand

LONDON, July 12.

The copra market was firm on European demand. Straits-Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight, July-August, was quoted at £85-1/4 asked and £84-3/4 bid with Philippines bulk nominal at 202-1/2 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried quoted at £90 all per ton c.i.f.

The coconutoil market was firm, Ceylon in drums at £121-1/2 sellers July, and in bulk at £116-1/2 sellers August, Straits in drums at £121 nominal and in bulk at £117 nominal all per ton c.i.f.

N. Y. SILVER MARKET

Sales Of Mexican Silver To W. Germany

NEW YORK, July 12.

Domestic trade absorbed 150,000 ounces. An American Metal Company spokesman confirmed the sale of 250,000 dollar worth of Mexican silver to western Germany prompt shipment at a price slightly below 73 cents f.o.b. New York and payable in e.c.a. dollars.

Brighter Sentiment On Paris Bourse

BOURSE: Sentiment was slightly brighter although business was still limited. Among forwards, a feature was the recovery by most bankings. Suez tended slightly lower. Indus trials continued indecisive but better support appeared for leaders which managed to show improvement. Iron and steel were in demand. Internationals were mostly higher apart from Royal Dutch which met profittaking. Rentes were occasionally better.

Brussels Stocks Consolidate Recent Gains

BRUSSELS, July 12:

Bourse: Sentiment remained fairly confident but the markets were chiefly concerned with consolidating their recent gains. Colonials were among the best performers although metals and coals were also occasionally better. Elsewhere, narrow irregularity was the general rule.

London Pepper Firm

LONDON, July 12

The Pepper market was firm but buyers were reticent. Black Lampong, July/August, was quoted at 10sh. 7d., and White Muntok at 16sh. 9d. shipping weights with White Sarawak at 17sh. 4 1/2d. delivered weight per pound c.i.f., basis ports. Malabar, July/August was quoted nominally at 1,250 sh. per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom.

New York Pepper Market Easier

NEW YORK, July 12

The Pepper market was easier, spots bid at 1.40 dollars. Following are today's closing prices: Black Pepper: Spot 1.40 bid, OLD CONTRACT: July 1.36 bid, August 1.42 nominal, September 1.42 asked, October 1.41 asked NEW CONTRACT: July 1.36 bid, August 1.42 nominal, September 1.42 nominal, October 1.41 nominal. White Pepper spot 2.50 nominal.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, July 12.

The Pepper market was firm with sellers reserved. Exgodown price of White Muntok was raised 25 dollars to 915 and Black Lampong held unchanged at 565 dollars per picul.

DRUGGETS EXPORT TO AMERICA

Expansion Plan

BANGALORE, July 13 (PTI).

The Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore is now working on a scheme to attain a target of export of one million dollars worth of druggets per annum to America.

At a meeting held here today, the Board decided upon the various grades of druggets allowed for export, the minimum specifications and stands that have to be insisted upon for druggets meant for export to America, and the method of inspection to be adopted.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Mysore, presided. Mr. B. Parameshwaran, Rural Development Minister, Madras, represented the Madras Government at the meeting which also attended by officials and manufacturers representatives from the two States.

The Board considered the abnormal situation created by the shooting up of the prices of raw wool. While regarding the action taken by the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India in banning the export of wool as a welcome measure of relief to the industry, the Board decided to study the reaction to this step before recommending further restrictions in the movement of wool.

It may be recalled that white wool rates have gone up from about Rs. 200 in December 1949 to Rs. 750 at present, rendering production of marketable druggets impossible.

Madras Stock Exchange

MADRAS, July 12.

The following are todays quotations in the Madras Stock market:

Government of India loans three per cent paper 97/2 Do. 1986 97/1 Do. 1970/75 99/10/6, Government of Travancore loan three per cent 1952/54 102/6, Government of Madras loan three per cent 1960 100/7.

BANKS: Travancore 14/2, Plantings Chembra 5/3, Cochin Malabar 5/6, Devashola 15/8, Midland 6/2, Nelliampathy 1/4, Peermade 55, Quchterlony 6 Pullangode 1/7/6, Thirumbari 2/8/6, Vaikundam 7/4, T R and T Co. 5/11.

TEXTILES: Bangalore woollen 230, Buckingham 135 Do. pref. 185/4, Cambodia 11/4, Coimbatore Cm. 143/8 Do. Pioneer 120/8, Do. Spg. 51/12, Lakshmi 73, Madura 35/4, Mettur 355, Adhakrishna 180/8, Rajalakshmi 74/4 Range Vilas 56/4, Trav. Rayons 4, Trichinopoly 13/12 Vasanta 107/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 70/8, F A C T 6/4/6, India Cement 15/8, India Steel rolling 5, Mettur Chem. 5/15, Mysore Chem. Fert 8/12.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PROFITS FOR THE HALF-YEAR

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1950, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 22,49,018-6-10 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 70,49,799-13-7 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, free of Income-tax (i.e. Rs. 1-8-0 per share) for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1950	18,87,255	0	0
To carry forward to next Half-Year's account, subject to provision for taxation	51,62,544	13	7
	70,49,799	13	7

CHANGE OF NAME

As resolved by the general meeting of shareholders held on December 13th 1949 the company

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V.

Established at Amsterdam

will bear the name of

NATIONALE HANDELSBANK N.V.

Established at Amsterdam

AS FROM JULY 14th 1950

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1665

Powerloom Industry Faces 'Crisis'

200 FACTORIES LIKELY TO CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To Government Ban On Coloured Saris

POONA, July 13 (PTI).

A JOINT Conference of handloom and powerloom industry interests to discuss a way out of the 'crisis' facing a section of the powerloom industry following Government's order banning the the production of coloured saris by these powerlooms was suggested here today, by the All India Federation of Powerloom Associations.

The conference, the Federation said, should be presided over by a Minister of the Government who should be prepared to give his decision in case the representatives of the two industries could not come to an agreement.

The Federation suggested that to relieve the situation the powerlooms should be allowed to manufacture coloured saris from counts over 36 and to use gold coloured art silk yarn in the borders.

According to Mr. P. K. Divekar and Mr. Anvarali Hasanali, President and Secretary respectively of the Federation, 4,000 powerlooms spread in about 200 factories will close down as soon as the grace period allowed by the Textile Commissioner to consume their existing stocks of yarn on looms and in process expires. The forced closure would throw out of work wage earners of about 10,000 families, and a capital to the tune of four crores of rupees will be idle.

From the consumers' point of view, according to Mr. Divekar, the order would result in their paying higher prices for saris, the prices of which had gone up already by three to four rupees per sari.

The Government's notification, according to the Federation, affects mostly the Bombay State as 3,500 out of the 4,000 powerlooms affected are located in this State. Ichalkaranji, near Sangli, alone has about one quarter of the total looms affected.

Mr. Divekar said that the closure of the looms was bound to cause labour unrest, especially as labour in the affected areas was being misguided that the looms were being closed due to the fault of the owners. The labour in some of these areas was getting restive and this had forced Government to take extra police and other precautionary measures in such areas as Ichalkaranji.

NOT A MENACE

He refuted the suggestion that 4,000 looms would be a menace to handlooms considering that they produce only 16 lakh yards of sarees a month as against four crore yards of sarees a month by handlooms. Besides, he said, Government's notification did not affect 6,000 powerlooms not coming under the Factories Act thereby conceding that these 6,000 looms would not compete with handlooms.

Mr. Divekar said that it was not possible for the powerlooms affected to switch over to the manufacture of other varieties of cloth for technical reasons. But if Government could prove to them such a switching over was possible and they could manufacture other varieties of cloth economically, the factories would certainly follow their suggestions.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS' CONGRESS

The 4th Conference of the "All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress," is to be held in Sunday the 16th and Monday the 17th of July, 1950, at Sholapur, under the Presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, President, Standing Handloom Committee".

Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, will inaugurate the conference and the flag-hoisting will be done by Mr. Malojirao Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Industry and Labour, Government of Bombay.

War Criminals Still

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter):—"New Times", Soviet Foreign Affairs Magazine, yesterday said "MacArthur and Bradley will still be war criminals and murderers, even if the stolen flag of the United Nations is flying in front of their headquarters," Moscow Radio

RENT FOR EVACUEE LANDOWNERS

Arrangement With Pakistan Possible

BOMBAY, Thursday: The Government of India is considering the possibility of entering into some arrangement with the Government of Pakistan, whereby certain minimum income from evacuee agricultural land left behind in Pakistan may be ensured to evacuee owners now in India, United Press of India learnt here today.

The provision of the January 1949 agreement between India and Pakistan, whereby lists of actual rent collected by the two governments were to be exchanged six monthly and necessary cash adjustments made, to enable payment of collected rental to evacuee owners is found practically to be not working. The Pakistan Government, it is stated, have either not recovered any rent or recovered very little.

The Government of India, therefore, feel that if an 'ad hoc' basis could be arrived at with the Government of Pakistan on the question of rent for agricultural evacuee land by fixing a multiple of land revenue as the basis, on which the two governments should guarantee rent to evacuee owners, their problem of compensating evacuee zamindars from Pakistan would be solved to a considerable extent.

Draft Standards For Road Tar

NEW DELHI, July 13.

Construction of more roads in India is a great necessity for speedier development of trade and economy and standardisation of road surfacing materials, which the Bitumens and Tar Products Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has now undertaken, is calculated to ensure constructional efficiency with economy in these projects, which naturally tend to be big and costly. The Committee has now issued two drafts standard specifications for road tar and cutback bitumens.

Road tar was hitherto being manufactured in India primarily to British standard specification. The climatic conditions prevailing in this country and the limited resources of raw materials, have necessitated a new approach. Keeping this in view the Committee has standardised five grades to suit the country's weather and working conditions.

CUTBACK BITUMENS

The draft standard for cutback bitumens covers the physical and chemical requirements of the material for use in roads. Three types of cutback bitumens, namely rapid, medium and slow curing, have been recognised in the draft. Each type has further been classified into six grades, the specific uses of which have further have been detailed.

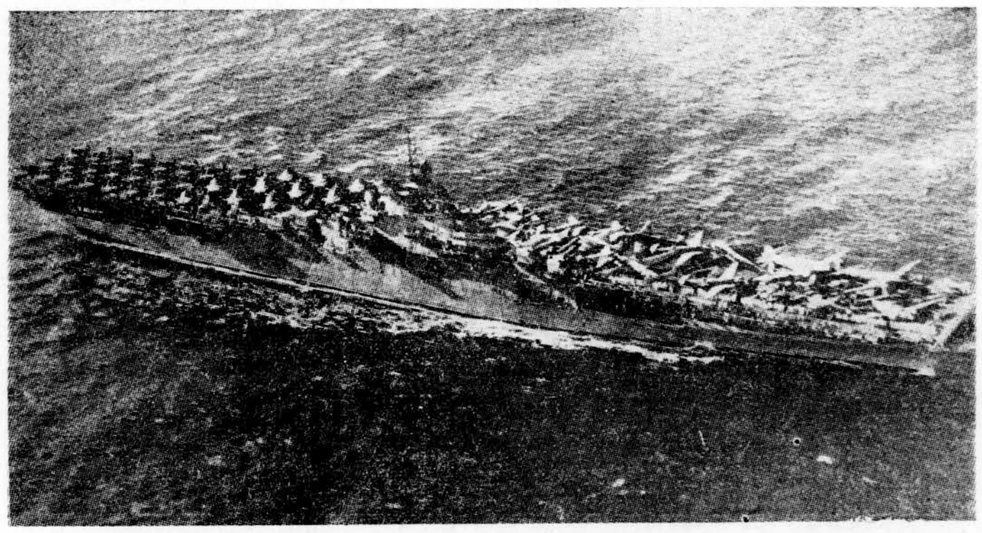
Comments should reach the Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, by September 20, 1950 at the latest.

TRAIN TRAGEDIES

FOGGIA, ITALY, (PTI-Reuter): Cinders from the funnels of passing trains are ruining farmers in this Central Italy area.

Almost every time a train passes a fire is started in the grain fields. Millions of lire (a million lire is about 575 sterling) worth of damage has already been caused.

HORNETS' NEST FOR INVADERS



Pictured here in the troubled waters where she is now striking powerful blows in the Korean hostilities is the Unted States aircraft-carrier "Valley Forge". The "Valley Forge" is the 27,000-ton flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which is being used in resisting the North Korean invasion of South Korea. Her activities so far have included a series of highly successful strikes against military targets in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, and Chinnampo, its port. In those operations she was accompanied by the British light fleet carrier "Triumph".—Reuterphoto.

U. S. Aircraft Carrier Safe

WASHINGTON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter)

Captain Walter Karig of the U.S. Navy Department said rere lats night that the report that he aircraft carrier "Valley Forge" had been torpedoed in Korean waters was untrue.

Captain Karis said that contact had been made with the ship following reports that the vessel had been hit. He added that he authorised to deny that the carrier had been torpedoed or otherwise damaged in any way.

Defence Department officials last night refused either to confirm or deny the San Francisco report that a submarine had sunk the American aircraft carrier "Valley Forge". The San Francisco report too had started that the message was unconfirmed.

Ottawa: The Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent announced last night that three Canadian destroyers were being turned over the United Nations for service in Korea.

Ill Treatment Of Indian Workers

SINGAPORE LABOUR LEADER'S CHARGES

SINGAPORE, July 13 (PTI): The General Secretary of the Singapore Naval Base Labour Union in a statement, said he had received reports that the services of Indian workers returning from repatriation leave in India were being terminated.

This was causing anxiety and widemany thousands of industrial workspread dissatisfaction among the ers of the naval base".

The General Secretary said "these workers have had more than 10 years service. They have, on their return, been offered without alternative a much lower salaried appointment or a discharge. They have no alternative but to refuse such offers and to decide to quit their jobs and return to India as they feel that they have been unkindly treated.

This action will prevent many if not all, Indian workers who are employed by the admiralty, from returning to their mother country for quite some time until the matter is sasisfactorily concluded in the interests of the workers".

The Singapore naval base has a large number of Indian employees.

Sardar Balwant Singh, Member of the Singapore Legislative Council, will ask for an enquiry into these allegations at the forthcoming session of the Council.

ACUTE FOOD SCARCITY IN BIHAR

Starvation Deaths Reported

PATNA, July 13. (PTI).

THE Bihar Government has decided to take emergency measures to relieve the distress of the people of Purnea, Saharsa and Bhagalpur Districts, where people die of starvation due to acute food scarcity according to a report received here from Ranchi.

Government has already rushed food supplies from surplus areas and proposes to promulgate an ordinance authorising compulsory acquisition of stocks of foodgrains held by big producers, the report added.

The decision was taken at an urgently summoned conference of the District Magistrates and Presidents of Congress Committees of the Districts concerned. The conference was called by Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar.

FOURTEEN DEATHS

Mr. Baidyanath Choudhury, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, who recently toured Purnea District, said that 14 starvation deaths had occurred in the district.

Some parts of Purnea Sharsa and Bhagalpur Districts, he said, were in the grip of acute food scarcity.

The Government had started taking vigorous measures to bring the situation under control, he said.

The Government has already sanctioned Rs. two and a half lakhs to agriculturists of Purnea as Takavi loans and Rs. 14 to 15 per maund less than half the market rates. The entire zamindary abolition staff employed in the district have been placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for relief work.

Apart from rushing food supplies, Government also propose to spend Rs. one lakh on road repairs, minor irrigation works and development of cottage industries in Purnea.

In Saharsa, Government have sanctioned Rs. two lakhs for gratuitous relief in the shape of foodgrains, over and above 2,000 maunds of wheat already supplied.

The District Magistrate of Bhagalpur has also been directed to go ahead with relief operations.

FAILURE OF CROPS

Mr. Baidyanath Choudhary told the PTI that the food situation started deteriorating in Purnea since the beginning of this year with failure of crops. Prices of foodgrains started shooting up and poor kisans and landless labourers were hard hit. Then came the heavy rains which destroyed the Bhadai crops. A handful of Communists joined hands with some-anti-social elements to capitalise the situation and incited the afflicted people to indulge in looting in several places. But timely action taken by local officials checked the lawless elements.

WEST BENGAL RIOT ENQUIRY

167 Witnesses So Far Examined

CALCUTTA, July 13. (PTI): The West Bengal Disturbances Enquiry Commission, which started sitting on June 3, last, has so far examined 167 witnesses from Calcutta and Howrah.

The examination will, it is learnt, take another month and a half to complete, after which the Commission proposes to inspect the affected areas.

At its resumed sitting, the Commission examined today several more witnesses from Howrah.

A woman from Amta police station said that on March 27 the village in which she lived was attacked by some members of the majority community. Her house was set on fire and on the following day when she, accompanied by her husband, was trying to escape, they were attacked on the road and her husband was killed.

A fourteen-year-old boy from Hosainpur said that their village was attacked on March 28 and his father was killed.

A railway employee from Harishpur said that most of the Muslim houses in the village were looted.

A witness from Jagdishpur told the Commission that on March 26 his house was attacked but a member of the majority community rescued him and sent him to the military outpost.

Food Situation Bad In Begusarai

BEGUSARAI, (Behar), July 13 (UPI): At an emergent meeting of the Beguserai Sub-Divisional Socialist Party held under the presidentship of Shri Ramananda Prasad, pleader, a resolution expressing great concern at the fast deterioration of food situation all over Begusarai sub-division, due to which a majority of the people were on the verge of starvation, was unanimously adopted.

Foodgrains Destroyed

HEAVY LOSS DUE TO RAIN AT DOHAD

DOHAD, July 13 (UPI).—Twenty-five hundred bags of maize and gram amounting to 12,500 mds. and costing about Rs. 90,000 are reported to have been destroyed at the Dohad Station due to heavy rains which continued for five days.

It is understood that the goods which belonged to the Rajasthan Government were meant for transportation to Bilwada in Rajasthan.

AHMEDABAD.—Incessant rain during the last one week, totalling about ten inches, has dislocated the State Transport Service in most part of the surrounding countryside, adds the P.T.I.

The train service between Anand and Godhra has been suspended as the river Mahi is in spate.

The rain is likely to damage all crops except sugarcane whose acreage is very meagre in this part.

RIVER IN SPATE

BARODA.—The water level in the river Wishwamitri running through the city is rising rapidly. Continuous downpour for the last two days has raised the level to 26 feet, which is four feet below flood level.

Baroda recorded a rainfall of 12.21 inches during the past 48 hours. The rain is continuing.

The railway track between Baroda and Ahmedabad is stated to be unsafe for the passage of trains owing to breaches caused by heavy rains. The breaches, though not of a serious nature, are being repaired and normal traffic will be resumed soon.

RAJKOT: The City recorded 2.86 inches of rain during 24 hours ended 8 a.m. today. There was a continuous shower during the major part of the day yesterday.

Jamnagar received more than four inches of rain during July 11 and 12 while Junagadh has so far received over seven inches.

Further reports state that on July 8 Babra received eight and a half inches of rain and Visawadar and Verawal over 7 inches each.

In Gujerat

SURAT, July 13. (PTI).

The Rain God has blessed Gujerat with a vengeance and during the last three days. Almost every part of Gujerat has recorded very heavy rains.

During the past 36 hours, Bulsar in Southern Surat District recorded nine inches of rain, while Broach, Baroda, Surat, Anand have all recorded over five inches of rainfall.

In Bulsar, some houses were damaged when walls collapsed.

Heavy rain has been reported from the Tapti Valley also.

Till July 1, most of these areas areas were deficit in rainfall and in some places even wells had dried up.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE difficulty of getting a book out of a library seems to be very intensified in the local star library. The other day we were all needlessly involved in a controversy over a scriptural text. It was difficult to secure agreement on the Bible that was to be consulted—some favoured the Authorized Version, others the Doue. We sent to the library across and were rewarded with the answer, "We are sorry but the Bible is not in our library". We put a half-hearted search for the Bible Tract Society but learnt that it was shifted to Byculla.

For a day pandemonium reigned in this office. You should see how journalists can quarrel. By the time parties had been formed, half the office was left is not-speaking terms with the other half. The only friend of all and master of none was the Sports Reporter who has blessed us by a prolonged absense of one full month and is back looking dazed at having been able to return.

The bone of contention was whether Jesus Chrrist had said, "Those who are not with me are against me"; or "He who is not against me is with me." The Editor casually casting an august ear in our direction declared emphatically that both were right. But we merely thought he was conforming to the traditions of the newspaper. He was strangely enough not very eager to uphold his point of view and hearing general laughter beat a hasty retreat. It was with something of a shock that we stepped into the Library and, after diligent search, found the Bible and the quotation. Both quotations were there.

This has led to considerable heart-searching among many of us. My own knowledge of the sacred books is confined to an anecdote about Sussanah and the Elders which I remember was told to me some rainy day in school years ago. Most of my colleagues will know even less of the Bible. It is surprising how bible-reading has gone down these days.

My old Professor Takhakhav who served both the Wilson and Elphinstone Colleges in the twenties, had a neat story about Comrade Dange, then tilting a fierce lance against compulsory bible study. Dange had got into trouble with the college authorities and had sought Takhakhav's advice. The little man whose spectacles were always perched on the tip of his nose and who was most comfortable when he was resting on the small of his back, told the tale with great glee. "There he was," he chuckled, "one of my bright boys but worried over a little thing like bible classes. Well, I told him. Yes, I gave him very good advice. 'My friend,' I said, 'first of all attend to improving your English.' He did not like it and I do not know if he quite saw the connexion. But I gave it to him."

I only wish someone would do as much for our younger generation. Or is it too late?

HAGUE JUDGEMENT A VICTORY FOR U.N.

Future Of South-West Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, July 13 (PTI).

THE HIGHEST LEGAL OPINION in the United Nations was today unanimous that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the judicial status of South-West Africa was "extremely important" in terms of the Charter provisions, cables D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. correspondent at Lake Success.

Officials, however, preferred to await receipt of the full judgment of the Court before giving detailed opinion on the various issues raised by the General Assembly and submitted to the International Court.

It was, however, generally presumed that since the international status of South-West Africa had been upheld and South Africa disagreed from changing that status by unilateral action, the United Nations had been held to be the legal successor to the League of Nations so far as the mandate over South-west Africa was concerned.

ACTION AWAITED

A high official of the Trusteeship Council said that the United Nations would now await action by the South African Government as a result of the judgment of the International Court.

In any event, the matter would naturally be pyaced on the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly.

Particular importance was attached to the fact that at least on one definite point the United Nations had won its case—namely that South Africa was bound to submit information on administrative conditions in the former mandated territory.

Action on this aspect of the judgment was also expected in the United Nations before the next session of the General Assembly.

CHARTER VINDICATED

Some of the United Nations delegations which were active in the General Assembly debates on the South-west African problem hailed the judgment of the Court of International Justice as a vindication of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

India's permanent delegate, Mr. B. N. Rau told PTI he considered the judgment as a "victory for the United Nations, including India, on all points except one".

Mr. Rau said it was noteworthy the Court had unanimously given an affirmative verdict on the following points:

1. That South Afrira was not competent to change by unilateral action the international status of South Africa.

2. That South-west Africa was still under international mandate.

It had also held by an overwhelming majority vote that South Africa was bound to transmit information regarding South-west Africa to the United Nations—a point of view that South Africa had firmly opposed.

The point on which the United Nations did not obtain a favourable verdict, Mr. Rau said, was the contention that South Africa was legally bound to transfer South-west Africa to United Nations trusteeship. The vote was eight to six against the contention.

The most important implication now was that South Africa could not change the international status of South-west Africa. Whatever legal terminology was used, there was no doubt that what South Africa had attempted to do was to change that status.

Nobody could describe the International courts' judgment as a victory for South Africa in view of these decisions. Mr. Rau declared.

NO SPECULATION

Asked what steps the United Nations could take should South Africa continue to ignore the implications of the judgment, he said: "Let us not speculate. It is better to wait and see what South Africa does".

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Should Be Selling Grand Pianos At Ten Grand Per Grand — By BUD FISHER

500 REASONS FOR STAYING OUT LATE
BOOK OF THE MONTH — "THE HUSBAND'S FRIEND"
200
MADAME, I HAVE SOMETHING HERE THAT IS OF INTEREST TO YOU! IT'S THE BOOK OF THE MONTH CALLED, "THE HUSBAND'S FRIEND OR 500 REASONS FOR STAYING OUT LATE!"
WHY SHOULD THAT INTEREST ME?
OH, YOUR HUSBAND JUST BOUGHT A COPY FROM ME AT THE STATION!
$2
BOO "THE

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.